B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 225— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Sept.	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,604
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,106
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,451
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,10
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,583
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	— —
18th ,,	Cargo Steamer	— —
18th Mar	DUMANA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Sept	BARALA	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
25th ,,	VARELA	Busrah via Karachi
26th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar Costports
28th ,,	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Costports
30th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	1905	21st Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama,	3898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya,	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Totteri Maru.	G. Masuda.	3973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	3845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	260	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	510	355	230	160
Kobe	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2273 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

JEENA & CO.

(Established 1900.)

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BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES arranged free of charge Passengers met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared shipped or stored as required, at reasonable rates.

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INSURANCES of all descriptions arranged.

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A WORLD SERVICE.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,00,000
HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mohana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamlupprasad Lakhari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Ambalia City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Ambalia Cant.		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sim'a
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
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BEST MATERIALS
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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
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We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
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Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

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Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease
DO IT
We will tell you
HOW
Apply:—
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ld.
50/52, Churchgate St,, : : : : : BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

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INSURANCE Co., Ld. (Calcutta).
ESTABLISHED 1907.
THIS PROGRESSIVE and SOUND LIFE INS. COY.'S
IDEAL FAMILY ENDOWMENT POLICY
OFFERS
UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES
WANTED AGENTS
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265, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel.: "Ulcer," Kandi.

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CONCESSION RATES

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HALF ANNA

PER WORD
Minimum Twelve Words.

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HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Throughout India, INFLUENTIAL FIRMS to take up SUB-AGENCY for a most selling line. Apply Box No. 1001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1852

WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANTS in all important Taluk Head-quarters of Dharwar District on a pay of Rs. 40, cash security Rs. 300 essential. For particulars please write to CHIEF AGENT, Ranibennur.
A R1866A

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in "Jain Ashrama" Chotisadri (Mewar). 1 Experienced GRADUATE as Head-master, strong in Hindi on Rs. 60-5-80 p.m. 1 Experienced UNDER-GRADUATE as an assistant strong in Sanskrit on Rs. 35-40 p.m. Preference will be given to Jains. Apply sharp stating age. S. K. BHANDARI, Hon. Chief Secretary, Rajwada Chowk, Indore (C. India).
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A 24106.

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A R1818

BOON TO INSURANCE AGENTS—WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS throughout Presidency. Pay Rs. 30 to 300 monthly. DUTT COMPANY, Chief Agents, Karwar.
A R1805

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A R1836

WANTED—Qualified YOUNG MEN up to Rs. 200 a month. Particulars free. Apply to SOODA BROTHERS, Post Box 81, LAHORE.
A R1863

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, fit to travel on a decent salary. Please write stating terms to CHIEF AGENT, Ranibennur.
A R1866

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A YOUNG MOHAMMEDAN GRADUATE with excellent references is open to engagement, in any capacity in Bombay or for abroad. Apply Box No. 991, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1828.

RELIABLE YOUNG MAN of respectable family willing to work as Secretary to any respectable gentleman. Knows shorthand typewriting accounts. Can travel. Apply Box No. 993 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
B R1833

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, well versed in Guj. Book-keeping and accounts. Excellent references. Please write Box No. 1005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1860

WANTED—TUITIONS by a long experienced matriculated LADY TEACHER. Terms moderate. Please apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1858

A YOUTH with good Handwriting and good knowledge of English and accounts can work in any capacity with complete satisfaction. Please write to Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1844

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TO LET—SHOPS FLATS and ROOMS for respectable Parsee and European families; Goverdhandas Mansions, Sopari Baug Road, Parel. For particulars see MISTRY on the premises.
C R1848

TO BE LET—For HINDUS only. GROUND FLOOR of an AIRY BUNGALOW at Chaupatty, behind Wilson College. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Chaupatty.
C R1859.

AVAILABLE immediately large airy 2nd floor, 78, Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock, for office or European residential purposes. Apply Box No. 997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1840

TO LET FLATS with spacious drawing room, bedrooms and bathroom, electric and gas fittings, at 135, Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney. Apply to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
C24125

ROOMS TO LET of a newly-built House, at Andheri. Only eight minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 13 per month. See BHAIDASBHAI C/o. Bhicka Cullianji and Co., Chemists Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.
C R1861

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WORLI (Bombay)—WANTED immediately small place, ROOMS with compound, must be cheap. Write NAGI, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1864

PERSONAL.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA, (Off Stn. Malavali).—RE-OPENS as usual on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, 1925. Only those having consumption of the First or Early Stage should seek admission. Site superb. Climate invigorating. Results excellent. If timely availed of, Cure a Certainty. For further particulars and Applications Forms, please write to: THE HON. SECRETARIES, The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
P

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AFGHANISTAN, PERSIA and BALUCHISTAN PRODUCTS. Seven lbs. Quetta Rosy Peaches or two lbs. Assofoetida or Five Tolas Persian Saffron or one pound Almonds oil or eight pounds Persian Roses Gulkhand 12/- Half Quantity 7/-. Deliver free. Quality Special. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R1347

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TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 150, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MUSICAL MOMENTS—Rs. 3-5-0 nett V. P. P. from author Dr. Wijeyeratne Borella, Colombo. Press Opinions: "Musical Standard", London—The writer possesses true interest and sense of musical values. "Bombay Chronicle"—One of the best works in English musical literature. "Rangoon Times"—A book in which all lovers of music will delight. "Ceylon Times"—Unique work expressing modern Eastern feeling towards Western music.
T R1854

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ALUMINIUM NAME PLATE of yours. Annas four. Send stamps to MADHAV COMPANY, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
R1853.

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FOR SALE—PLATT'S DOUBLE KAPAS OPENOR, complete and 20 B. H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, just like new, please Apply Box No. 1003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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MEDICAL FACULTY STRONGLY RECOMMENDS PSYCHOTHERAPY for your nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, palpitations, sexual, mental and other chronic disorders. DR. THAKORE, Laud Mansion, Churni Road Station.
P R1841

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HIGH CLASS BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed Very moderate rates. Apply Post Box 897. G. P. O., Bombay.
P R1839.

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Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST or MISLAID—LOST one BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT No. 658 Bond No. 1687 of 27-11-24, for 5 Bales Cotton piece-goods of s s Clan Macuith, marked H. A. A./A. N. 6768/72 transferred in the name of Dhamanmal Isardass, Barbabhai Mohalla, Post No. 3, Mandvi, Bombay.
P.B. R1851

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—The Magazine of Efficiency Personality and Mentality. Annual subscription Rs. 12/-. Send your subscriptions to J. B. MEHTA, Agents Macfadden Publications, Tnc. 35, Maruti St., Fort Bombay.
L R1857.

SANSKRIT SHATAKAS—UNNATI BRAHMACHARYA, Bhakti; inspiring, patriotic; four annas each, postal stamps P. N. KACHHI, M.S. High School, Indore.
L R1817

ADVANCE INDIA—By M. Z. AKMAL late Professor, London and Budapest Linguistic Institute, must be read by every patriotic Indian. To be had from SIRION PRINTING CO., 57, Apollo Street, Fort.
L R1862

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of Sha PUREHUDAS HURAKCHAND DESAI alias PURBHUDAS HURAKCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Certified Share Broker in Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai REVAKUWAR, widow of the said Purbhudas Hurakchand, and GOPALDAS PRAGJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the latter a Cloth Merchant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 19th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE MATCH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
BANGALORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Mysory Match Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chickpet, Bangalore City, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October, 1925, at 3 p.m.

Dated the 16th day of September, 1925.
By Order of the Board,
HASSUM RAHIMTOOLA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R1856.

WANTED.

CLERKS for the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only those who have passed the Matriculation or the School Final or the School Leaving Certificate Examination or any higher examination of the Bombay University need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system "IN ADDITION will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their applications IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, BEFORE THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1925, stating their caste, age educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their Examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

M. J. GILES,
Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 22nd September, 1925.
C24137.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for an immoveable property at Mahalaxmi Temple compound by Messrs. KAPADIA AND SHROFF, Solicitors, 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
24128

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

(I) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1925.

(II) To declare a dividend.

(III) To elect two Directors in place of The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O. B. E., and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnandrai, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(IV) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(V) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of September to the 6th day of October, 1925 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board.
A. A. ENGINEER.
Secretary.
24135.

AUCTION SALE.

THE MOVEABLES OF THE TANJORE PALACE ESTATE, consisting of valuable JEWELLERY fit to be worn by Maharajas and Zamindars, precious articles of The Royal Household of the Famous Maharatta Rulers of Tanjore in Gold and Silver, Silver and Ivory Palanquin articles, English Cups and Trays in Silver, Silver Chomous, Tumblers, Cups and Water Tubs, Vankees set with diamonds and pearls, Precious Conches mounted in Gold, Pathakams with pearls and rubies, Pattlies, Rakkudies, Gondars, Boolaks, and Rings set with emeralds, valuable ivory articles.

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, consisting of cushioned chairs, Sofas, Queen Anne chairs, Card, Chess, drawing and Round Tables, with Marble tops, Teapoys, Chest of drawers, Teakwood and Iron cots, Almyrahs, Large Mirrors, Petrol and Table Lamps, Globes and Wallshades, BILLIARD TABLE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES. Gardener's tool, two MAXWELL CARS Horse, Landos, Bullocks, Flower Pots, etc., etc., will be sold by me in Public Auction, at the Palace and District Court premises, Tanjore, on the 5th October, 1925, and subsequent days by Order of the District Court, Tanjore, West.

T. N. KALIDASS, B.A., B.L.,
High Court Vakil & Commissioner.
Tanjore, 3-9-1925.
C24056

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a particular check of Season Tickets on:—26th to 29th September.

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS will assist by having their tickets ready to show at:—

VICTORIA TERMINUS,
MASJID,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BYCULLA,

as they pass through the gates in and out thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22-9-25.

"BROADCASTING"

"BROADCASTING".—A 5 Valve Set Tuned High Frequency (2 H. F. Detector—2 L.F.) in a beautiful Cabinet for Rs. 165 only. A Kit to build the above complete in every respect less Cabinet for Rs. 125 only. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., Radio and Telephone Engineers and Stockists of Everything in Wireless, 173, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: "Chiphone". Telephone No. 24963.
T 24057

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 309, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1925, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1925 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
DESAI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st October, 1925, to 14th October, 1925, both days inclusive.
C24130

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Electricity for the Municipality, Cantonment and Civil Lines, Belgaum.

TENDERERS are requested to inspect the areas and submit their terms etc. before the 31st October, 1925.

E. A. TRAFFORD, Major,
Executive Officer,
Belgaum Cantonment.
24119

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3 8-0

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NOTICE.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 28th July, 1924, granted by us in favour of Mr. Norman Vautin Tribble, is REVOKED and CANCELLED as from this (3rd September, 1925)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
3a, New London Street,
E. C. 3.

24120

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, 62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing in manner required and passing an extraordinary resolution, in the following Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each to Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 5 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling paid-up capital to the extent of Rs. 2/8/0 per share upon each of the 7,98,000 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital to the extent of Rs. 7/8/0 per share on the said shares and by reducing the nominal amount of all shares in the Company's Capital from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 each."

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting 'Rs. 5,000' for 'Rs. 30,000' in Article 5."

By order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Union Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 21-9-1925.

C24129

FOR SALE OF THE COPIES OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE. AT SECUNDERABAD

Apply to the DISTRIBUTING AGENT for H. E. H. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

B. V. MUTHANNA, B. Com.
Ramakrishna Stores,
Market Street, SECUNDERABAD.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RUSTOMJEE SHAPURJEE OIL MILL AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th Proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mount Road, Mazagon, the whole of the machinery and plant consisting of 30 rotary oil mills, filter, dressing machines, oil tanks, oil pumps, 2 electric motors 50 H. P. each, copra cutting machines, scales etc. together with the building, godown etc., built of corrugated iron sheets standing on 10268 square feet of leasehold land.

The above will be on view from the 1st Proximo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT

Under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Adarjee Suteria the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 92 of 1924 (Dorabjee Adarjee Suteria v/s. Bejonjee Adarjee Suteria and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th Proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

All that piece of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure admeasuring about 195 square yards registered by the Collector under Old No. 13, New No. 4840, Old Survey No. 1440 and New Survey No. 9553 and Cadastral Survey No. 50 of Fort Division together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward "A", Ward No. 1060 and Street No. 74 all which premises are situate on the West side of Custom House Road and are bounded on the East by the said Custom House Road, on the West and South by the property of Ismail Baig Mahomed and on the North by the property of Heptulla Allibhai and Esufally Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAHARASTRA RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAUKAR WILL ACT AS "REVATEE."

RANG BODHECHU NATAK MANDALI

AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC

"SAUNCHAYA KALLOL"

AT SANT TUKARAM THEATRE AT KALYAN

On Wednesday, 23rd September, 1925 at 9 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

TO-NIGHT 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4, and As. 3 Including Tax.

SECOND WEEK? CHAPTERS 5, 6, & 7.

IT'S A PATHE SERIAL ? ? ? ?

"LEATHER STOCKING"

with

EDNA MURPHY and HAROLD MILLER.

It should serve to bring out all their highlights in truly gripping fashion.

Love and adventure, bravery and daring,—packed with thrills.

DON'T MISS.

Programme includes two Reels Pathe Comedy "KIDNAPPER'S REVENGE" featuring:—MONTY BANKS.

AT THE PUBLIC REQUEST

Continued for another Week Popular Film

CHANDER-RAO-MORE

OR

"MURDER OF SHIVAJI"

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

SUPER PRODUCTION OF UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,

Written and Directed by

MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.

Photographed by

MR. P. S. TALGIGRI.

Book this Film at UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Dadarkar Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

POLICE!
POLICE! POLICE!
TWENTY GIRLS VANISH!
SEE! SEE! SEE!

"INTO THE NET"

With EDNA MURPHY and JACK MULHALL

By RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

Police Commissioner of New York City

FOLLOW THE SEARCH BY THE POLICE TO FIND THEM

IT'S A SENSATION!

COMPLETE IN 7 REELS

"FELIX LAUGHS LAST"

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

presents

KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S FAMOUS JEWEL PRODUCTION

MANORAMA

DAILY FOUR SHOWS: at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS

On Sat. & Sunday at 3 P. M.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHURNEY ROAD

Will Screen

"CHANDRA KANTH"

OR

"FILIAL DUTY" AND "SEARCH OF MAGIC JEWEL."

A Super-production of Krishna Films Co.,

Full of Adventures, Jealousy, Passion, Self-sacrifice and Devotion to Parents.

USUAL TIME AND MODERATE RATES.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Rainfall has again been fairly widespread in Burma, Assam and the Deccan. It has been nearly general in North Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Assam, West Central Provinces and Bombay. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Maymyo two inches; Mandalay one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Silchar and Jalpaiguri two; Saugor, Aurangabad and Hyderabad Deccan one; and Parbhani one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 22nd Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 22nd Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point	..	47 35	77 43	47 19
Fort	..	52 56	74 82	53 57
J. J. Hospital	..	49 97	77 77	57 78
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Co.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col	..	..	..	..
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Sept. 21st

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.877 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	81.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.7 "
Dew Point	..	74.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	79%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	5.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	..	78.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	121 miles
Fall of Rain	..	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	..	3.40 "
Do, do year..	..	50.14 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd. Sept.	..	0 00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. st	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Sep									
Tu	24	1	23	27	8	22	7	7	18	0
		13	25	27	3		19	23	16	3
W	23	2	5	27	3	23	7	44	18	9
		14	0	26	6		20	1	7	16
Th.	24	2	54	26	6	24	8	30	20	0
		14	43	25	8		20	50	17	3
Fr.	25	3	55	26	0	25	9	40	20	9
		15	41	24	9		21	58	17	9
Sat.	26	3	34	25	8	26	9	10	20	5
		15	14	25	0		21	32	18	5
Sun	27	6	57	25	9	27	13	31	20	5
		18	49	24	8					
M	28	8	13	26	7	28	1	12	18	0
		20	14	25	4		14	30	19	3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the north of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the northern and eastern districts. Maximum temperature was above normal at Ambala; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal in the whole of the province; night temperature was lower than usual in the north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in Rajputana. Temperature was above normal at Kotah and almost as usual elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Gujarat and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was above normal in the last mentioned area and at Indore; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.90 in. of rain, Akola 0.29 in., Amraoti 0.40 in., and Raipur 0.14 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and in defect at Khandwa. Day temperature was higher than usual in the north of the province; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded over the central districts and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 88.1 degrees (3 degrees above normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.5 degrees (1 degree above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.75 in. of rain, Poona 0.18 in., Sholapur 0.69 in., Aurangabad 0.94 in., Nizamabad 0.78 in. and Hyderabad 1.00 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the east of the division vapour in air is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Bijapur and the minimum higher at Poona; elsewhere Temperature was almost normal.

General Remarks.—Fairly widespread rainfall, associated with thunderstorms, has again occurred in the north of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan, and locally in the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. The only amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.42 in. at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st September, 1925, issued from Simla:—

Widespread rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Central India, the west Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, the east Central Provinces, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji four inches; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri six; Jalpaiguri three; Nagpur one; Ahmednagar four; Hanamkonda, Vizagapatam one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.31	—0.32	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.40	5.09	—2.69	7.29
Rawalpindi	..	24.55	22.16	+2.39	34.77
Lahore	..	15.85	14.72	+1.13	19.62
Hissar	..	11.17	11.09	+0.08	14.47
Ambala	..	30.92	22.74	+8.24	30.44
Delhi	..	18.94	21.9	—3.00	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.06	29.76	22.68	+7.08	26.96
Mainpuri	..	29.03	21.99	+7.04	27.07
Do. 21st	..	29.03	21.94	+7.09	27.07
Jhansi	..	29.56	31.67	—2.11	38.17
Cawnpore	..	40.66	30.64	+4092	35.92
Allahabad	..	58.68	32.71	+2597	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.17	2.24	+1.93	3.68
Karachi	..	3.40	5.89	—2.49	7.58
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	6.03	9.29	—3.19	11.75
Ajmer	..	8.59	18.05	—9.46	20.35
Jaipur	..	11.25	21.29	—1008	24.21
Kotah	..	20.91	25.57	—4.66	28.25
Mount Abu	..	37.02	57.14	—2012	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.96	13.08	—1012	14.39
Dwarka	..	8.73	12.34	—3.61	13.52
Veraval	..	16.76	17.07	—0.31	18.80
Rajkot	..	9.18	24.12	—1497	26.25
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.33	19.30	—4.97	21.24
Gujarat—					
Surat	..	24.58	37.69	—1311	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.87	27.15	—5.28	28.83
Deesa	..	13.04	23.1	—1007	24.76
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	23.16	26.58	—3.42	23.16
Indore	..	16.72	29.20	—1248	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	37.50	48.11	+9.39	55.11
Saugor	..	46.80	39.09	+7.19	44.06
Hoshangabad	0.90	35.73	43.52	—7.79	48.82
Khandwa	0.09	14.73	25.43	—1070	29.65
Akola	..	17.99	25.03	—7.04	31.30
Amraoti	0.29	41.92	26.35	+4.43	33.06
Nagpur	0.40	51.27	41.01	+1029	46.97
Chanda	..	35.1	44.26	—9.06	51.90
Raipur	0.00	55.13	43.32	+1281	50.84
Konkan—Bombay	0.14	47.36	65.10	—1775	70.65
Ratnagiri	..	67.56	91.36	—2380	99.98
Mormugao	..	72.85	84.03	—1.18	94.95
Karwar	..	103.9	100.1	+3.05	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	12.67	16.9	—4.23	22.25
Ahmednagar	..	15.16	15.09	—0.04	22.33
Poona	0.75	12.04	18.06	—6.02	27.11
Sholapur	0.18	15.29	19.83	—4.54	23.46
Bijapur	0.69	7.11	12.51	—5.40	20 9
Belgaum	..	37.31	37.14	+0.17	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.94	12.45	22.23	—9.78	27.59
Nizamabad Indur	0.78	25.35	33.98	—8.63	40.08
Hyderabad	1.00	17.13	23.00	—5.87	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	..	117.16	104.62	+1254	125.68
Calicut	..	98.16	80.72	+1743	117.16
Cochin	..	57.47	70.83	—1336	114.51
Trivandrum	..	20.05	27.86	—7.81	64.56
Ceylon—Colombo	0.04	24.24	20.06	+4.18	80.11
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore					
Masulipatam	..	21.88	22.63	—1.75	41.64
Bellary	..	2.8	9.56	—6.65	20.81
Cuddapah	0.42	16.27	17.38	—1.11	31.28
Madras	..	11.39	14.00	—2.61	50.74
Bangalore	..	12.28	17.39	—5.03	25.37
Coimbatore	..	4.87	5.18	—0.31	22.28
Trichinopoly	..	12.63	10.00	+2.67	33.19
Negapatam	..	4.37	9.55	—5.18	54.98

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Ready:—31-4-6.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-4, at 6 p.m. 21-4.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Ready:—21-4-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 75, lowest 74-8, at 6 p.m. 74-8.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 74-6, lowest 74, at 6 p.m. 74.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-15-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 21.

Para Up River Fine Spot Oct/Nov. sellers 33 1/4
Tone: Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sept. value 42
Tone:—Irregular opened firm closed easier.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Sept. value paid 42

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D. Frcs. 755.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buyin D D Frcs. 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 108.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 156¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 102.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 110.00.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet steady.

London, Sept. 21.

Tele. Transfers dull 1/6 5/32
Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot steady 33 1/8

London, Sept. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—India China buying offerings small steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th August 1925
Bars sold £28,000
Sovereigns Export to Singapore £20,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/8.
Bank Demand 1/6 5/32.
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 13/32.
Fcs. Demand 760.
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 166.
Shanghai 217.
Japan 111 3/4.
Singapore 156 3/4
Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 21.

Stockholm 18.05
Christiania 22.75
Amsterdam 12.06
Switzerland 25.11
Prague 163.62

London, Sept. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 102.15
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36
Exchange on London in Italy 118.05

New York, Sept. 21.

Demand Bills 4.84.25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

3 Months, 3-7/8 per cent.
6 Months, 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate, 4½ per cent.
Money Call, 1 per cent.
Money 1 Month, 1 per cent.
Money 3 Months, 2 per cent.
Money 6 Months, 3½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate, 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 18 3/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Sovereigns ready, 13-3-0.
Sovereigns forward, 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar gold. 21-7-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-8-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74-1-0.

London, Sept. 21.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d. 33-2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm.—American, India and China bought.
Market closed with buyers at to-days price.
We think some further rise possible.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 93 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 102 1/8
Conversion Loan £76 7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 1/16
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £103 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 22.

A further decline of 14 to 19 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 3 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Market declined on some long liquidation and favourable weather."

The Bureau Report will be published in America to-morrow and private authorities base their estimates on a condition in the neighbourhood of 53 per cent with an estimated crop outturn of 13,500,000 bales. Whether Government report confirms this estimate remains to be seen. On the whole we think that the effects of the recent unfavourable weather have rather been discounted by the advance in prices and personally we are not inclined to reduce our ideas of the expected yield above 13½ million bales.

In accordance with a further decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 430½ and gave way at the outset to Rs. 429½ on prominent Marwari Shroffs selling. From this level prices gradually began to recover to Rs. 431 on Commission Houses buying and the market closed at Rs. 430½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 430½ and going down to Rs. 429½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs closed steady at Rs. 430½ on buying by Commission Houses. Japanese Houses were buyers for Oomra.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 413 and eased to Rs. 412 on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses. On buying by a Japan House the market improved to Rs. 414 and closed at Rs. 413. Fully good Bengal January was quated Rs. 366 nominal.

For ready cotton the off-take yesterday remained poor, and business put through was on a restricted scale.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May 430½.
Fully Bengal Dec/Jan. 365½.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 413½.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	433
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	369
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	416

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	430	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	410	394
Bengal F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	410	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/70	468
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	430/40	462
Nagpur Fine M.G.	430/40	432
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	413
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	420/30	448
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/420	438
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/420	438
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390/400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390/400	430
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	470	467
Broach Fully Good M. G.	455	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	425
Muthia F. G. M. G.	.....	415
Dharwar S. G.	445	.....
Coompta M. G.	440/45	.....
Westerns M. G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M. G.	470/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st September, 1925:—

Cotton	1280 Bs.
Wheat	12345 Cwts.
Linseed	2090 "
Rape, ttc.	922 "
Gingellyseed	1195 "
Poppyseed	302 "
Groundnuts	497 "
Castorseed	7 "
Rice	1881 "
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	1273 "
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	359 "
Juwar	Nil.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	878 "
Coal	5487 Tons

BOMBAY MAILS.

London, Sept. 21.

The Bombay Mails of 5/9 were delivere in London on 21st

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 21.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. value 37

BRUEN & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	171	625	1,640
Central India	..	3,329	6
Barsi and Nagar	200	800	1,396
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	124	—
Berar	36	2,378	1,183
Central Provinces	123	1,264	116
Total Oomras	530	8,502	4,343
Dholera	..	1,930	368
N.-W. Provinces	—	1,012	—
Rajputana	47	783	86
Sind-Punjab	314	1,546	1,001
Broach	—	—	199
Coompta & Dharwar	276	54,01	1,293
Westerns-Northerns	50	3,890	2,448
Cocoanada	—	507	404
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	2,885	2,172
Persian	—	514	311
American	—	—	—
Egyptian and African	3	6,096	3,662
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	—
Total	1,280	32,787	16,286

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	1,700	19,829	6,515
Japan & China	1,290	18,366	48,595
Coast Ports	—	670	1,239
Upcountry by Rail	—	320	1,195
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	5,245	4,930
Total	2,990	44,430	62,474

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales
Mid Americans Spot Universal Settlement good demand 13.44
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 28.70
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

October	24.15
January	23.86
March	24.14
New York Noon Call—	
October	24.16
January	23.90
March	24.15
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	23.78
January	23.87

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Future Delivery Prices—

October	12.94	—.3
November	12.77	.5
January	12.76	—.3
March	12.78	—.3
May	12.80	—.4
EGYPTIAN—		
November (unchanged)	23.60	
January	22.60	—.5

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

FUTURE DELIEVRY PRICES:—

September	12.99	—.09
October	12.86	—.06
November	12.72	—.06
January	12.69	—.06
March	12.73	—.06
May	12.76	—.05
July	12.67	—.04
EGYPTIAN:—		
November	23.30	—.15

London, Sept. 21.

Exchange in Belgium	110.05
" Athens	328.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C
Liverpooy—

September	13.07	—.7
October	12.92	—.05
November	12.78	.4
December	12.78	—.4
January	12.75	—.4
February	12.74	—.3
March	12.79	—.4
April	12.78	—.4
May	12.81	—.3
June	12.74	—.3
July	12.73	—.3
August	12.61	—.3
September	12.47	—.4

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Scinde, Good	10.10
Scinde, Fully Good	10.50
Scinde, Fine	10.90
Bengal, Good	10.20
Bengal, Fully Good	10.60
Bengal, Fine	11.00
Oomra, Good	10,95
Oomra, Fully Good	11.35
Oomra, Fine	11.75
Broach, Good	11.40
Broach, Fully Good	11.80
Broach, Fine	12.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

September	24.30	—.35
October	24.05	—.35
November	23.45	—.15
December	22.85	—.15
January	22.50	—.15
February	22.40	—.15
March	22.30	—.15
April	22.25	—.15
May	22.25	—.10
June	22.20	—.10
July	22.15	—.10
August	22.10	—.10
September	22.00	—.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 21.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000
Futures at New York:—

October	24.03	—.15
January	23.76	—.14
March	24.01	—.16
May	24.28	—.19
Spot Cotton at New York	24.30	—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.70	—.16
Futures at New Orleans:—		
October	23.69	—.15
January	23.77	—.16

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 7/8
Demand Bills 4.84.25
Silver:—Foreign mined 72

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 21.

Futures at New York.—		
October	21.03	—.15
January	23.76	—.14
March	24.01	—.16
May	24.28	—.19

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
October	12.92 —.0
January	12.75 —.4.
March	12.79 —.4
May	12.81 —.3

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 21.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Sept/Oct. sellers 52/6
Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 Sept/Oct. sellers 5 3/4
Tone:—Dull easier.
Australian Sept Oct. nominal value 55/6
Choice White Karachi Sept/Oct. nominal 56/6
Tone:—Dull—Easier.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).—Inactive tendency buyers favor:—
Sept/Oct. paid £19 3/8
Jan/Feb. £19
Cottonseed Bombay Sept/Oct. nominal £9 (Previous Sept/Oct. value 9)
Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct. sellers £21 1/4 held higher demand slow.
Linseed, Bombay Sept/Oct. nominal £223/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold. per ton Sept/Oct. sellers £21 1/4
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Sept/Oct. sellers £23/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Sept/Oct. sellers £23
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Sept./Oct. sellers £21
Yellow Cawnpore Sept/Oct. £23 1/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 22, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
READY:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 6
Wheat Karachi Banga	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 14
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 2 0	11 12
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 1
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 13
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 12
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 4
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	13 12
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 14
Poppyseed White		13 11
Groundnuts	69 0 0	13 14
Mowraseed		10 2
Barley		6 3
Castorseed	59 0 0	12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery.		
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 5 6	
Wheat Sept.	8 6 0	
Linseed, May	13 5 9	
Linseed, Sept.	13 2 9	
Groundnuts.		
Cotton Seed.		
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.		
Castor Seed.		
Cotton Seed.		

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Sept/Oct. sellers £21 1/2
Linseed Tone:—Steady but slow demand little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 40/3
Jan/Ap. paid 40/1 1/2

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
—Do—	1	58	0	0
—Do—	1 1/4	58	0	0
—Do—	1 1/2	58	0	0
—Do—	1 3/4	58	0	0
—Do—	2	58	0	0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	63	4	0
—Do—	1	63	4	0
—Do—	1 1/4	63	4	0
—Do—American	1 1/2	63	8	0
—Do—	1 3/4	63	8	0
—Do—	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56	0	0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63	4	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63	8	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		63	4	0

METALS.

London, Sept. 21.

English best Selected Copper £64 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62
Copper Braziers £79 1/4
Yellow Metal 69 1/4
Hard Spelter 31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4
Tin Block £262 1/4

London, Sept. 21.

Tin Block £262 1/4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	11	9
—Do—	No. 20 1/2	0	12	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	11	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
—Do—	No. 42-2	1	5	6
—Do—	No. 20	0	15	0
—Do—	No. 32	1	1	6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 15
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/6 1/4
Cubaa Sugar Sept. sellers 11/4½.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1925.

	1925-26	1924-25	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 18th September to 21st September, 1925	3039	3038	+1
Receipts from 1st September 1925 to 21st Sept, 1925..	32787	16286	+16501
Shipments for the bi-week from 18th Sept. to 21st Sept, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	2225		+2225
Continent	560	588	—28
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1366	150	+1216
Total	4151	738	—3413
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1925 to 21st Sept, 1925			
Europe United Kingdom	2510	714	—1796
Europe Continent	20104	5912	+14192
China	500	3100	—2600
Japan	19282	43852	—24620
Coast Ports ..	595	1239	—644
Total	42941	54817	—11876
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	4767	380	+4387
" China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	2292	11026	—8734

* Including 50 bales for U. S. of America.

STATEMENT OF WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Members and subscribers of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., are informed that a statement of Indian Weekly Statistics will be issued every Tuesday.

This statement will contain weekly cotton exports and imports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon. Karachi exports shewing countries and receipts into Bombay from Karachi.

The cost will be Rs. 5 per year, those desiring to subscribe should notify the Clearing House as soon as possible.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 22.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	3	70	
Baroda	50	4	73	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1½	22	2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	80	
Imperial	500		1410	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362	8
Union	72	—	3	5
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.				
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	5	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27	4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	26	
Katni Cement O.	100	—	22	8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90	
Punjab Cement O.]	10	—	1	12
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	45	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.o.	800	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	141	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	112	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	83	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	79	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	71	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	74	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	70	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	76	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	75	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	94	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.o.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	642	8
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.o.	70	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180	
Scindia Steam.	30	—	6	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	83	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	495	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	800	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	90	10
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.o.	60	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	761	4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	830	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93	
Surat Electricity	100	—	75	
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	325	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	490	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Fort	475	—	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-38	990	
Indian Cotton	125	20	201	4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	205	× D
New Berar	500	80	800	
New East India	1,000	—	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815	
Volkart U. P.	500	50	670	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	105	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	368	12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	86	14
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum Sh.	8	—	4	11
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	250	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90	
Mekenzie	100	30 p.o.	325	
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	650	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	80	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.o.	88	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	26	
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	47	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	12	8
Thacker	50	—	200	
Telephone	50	1	21	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
umpire of India Life	50	22-8	550	
Nepiter	15	—	4	8
Orw India	25	1-0	12	14
Vuental Life	50	30 p.o.	725	
Jloan	10	6 ans	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360	
Alliance	100	—	40	
Apollo	50	—	8	
Assur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	771	4
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	350	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	200	
Breach Fine Counts	250	—	30	
Century	100	20y	331	4
Central India O.	100	16	456	4
Central P.	500	5 p.o.	410	
Ceylon	100	—	40	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	92	8
Coorla	100	7	125	
Crescent	100	6	191	4
Currimbhoy	250	—	310	
David	500	—	350	
Dawn	250	40	525	
Damond O.	100	—	11	
Ei D. Sassoon United O	10	—	0 14	6
E.brahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	235	
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120	
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21	8
Emperor Edward	500	—	300	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	775	
Finlay	100	20	130	
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	580	
Globe	100	—	41	4
Gokak	100	7	97	8 +D
Gold Mohur	100	—	18	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1025	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	191	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	220	0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	355	
Indian Woollen	50	—	4	
Jamshed O.	250	—	70	
Kastoorchand	500	—	52	8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	77	8
Kilachand	25	—	3	12
Kohinoor	500	—	968	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4625	
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	22	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	90	
Madras United	250	15	500	
Maneekjee Petit	1,000	100	2150	
Mathuradas	100	—	100	
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	105	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2325	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	190	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	257	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67	
Pearl	250	12	408	12
Phoenix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	—	10	
Premier	100	—	50	
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23	12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	475	
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9425	
Simplex	250	—	95	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	57	8
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	428	12 +D
Swan	100	50	151	4
Tata Mill O.	500	—	60	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1460	
Vishnu P.	500	35	520	
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	860	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance				360
Bombay Cotton				395
Bombay Dyeing	782-8	775	762-8	771-4
Century	321-4	333-12	321-4	331-4
Central India	455	457-8	453-12	456-4
Colaba Land				92-8
Crescent				191-4
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy	770	780	770	775
Finlay				130
Globe				41-4
Gokak				97-8
Indian Bleaching				190
Indore Malwa	355	355	352-8	355
Kohinoor				965
Madhowjee				91-4
Mathuradas				100
Meyer Sassoon				92-8
Mysore				110
New Great	252-8	257-8	252-8	255
Pabaney				235
Pearl	406-4	410	405	408-12
Phoenix				410
Simplex				93-12
Swadeshi	425	430	425	428-12
Swan Mills				151-4
Tata Mill				57-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				105
Bombay Steam				75
" Tram Co., Ord.				91 4
Bundi Cement				5-12
Indian Cement				26
Central India Mining				27-4
Katni Cement Ord.				22-8
Shivrajpur				45-8
Tata Hydro	762-8	767 8	760	760
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				12-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def				47-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept 22.

	Rs.	a
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	3
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	4
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	75	8
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	75	0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75	0
6 per cent Port Trust 1930	101	0
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	101	0
" 1954	101	15

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quite.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bombay, Sept. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 69.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 86-8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929 47, Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 99-15.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1938, Rs. 105-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 101-6-0
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 102-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105-3.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109-2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 101-10.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 21.

Hongkong Bank £136 1/2
Chartered Bank £19 3/4
National Bank £46 3/4
P. & O. Bank £9 7/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/8

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Jute.—Albion 460, Alliance 540, Anglo India 412, Auckland 248-50, Barnagore 163, Bally 225, Birla 7/10, Belvedere 450, Budge-Budge 430, Caledonian 540, Chapdani 188, Clive 35/12, Craig 5, Cheviot 230, Dalhousie 380-86, Delta 450, Empire 46-46/8, Fort Gloster 900, Fort William 370-72, Gondalpara 840, Gourepore 750, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 73, Howrah 41/2, India 210 Kamarhatty 547-50, Kankanarrah 440, Kelvin 750, Khardha 430, Kinnison 985, Lansdwne 285, Lawrence 610, Lothian 340, Nahati 450, National 28/4, New Central 330 Northbrook 53/4, Nudea 49, Orient 184, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 64, Soorah 26, Standard 412, Union 580, Waverly 7, Hessian 19/8, Jute 97/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 125 xd

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/6, Howra Oil 7, I. I. Steel 17, Imperial Bank 1400, Imperial Conty. 356.

Remarks.—Market quet.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Sept. 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—Y. M. C. A. vs. 16th Brigade R.A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—North Staffords vs. Matunga Hindus, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—Wiltshires vs. West Kents, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY. Sept. 25.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—16th Brigade, R.A., (Kirkee) vs. Y.M.C.A.; Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "China" with English mails of September 10 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Sept. 23 (Wed)	6h. 27m.	6m. 36m.
Sept. 24 (Thu.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Fri.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.
Sept. 26 (Sat.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sun.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m.
Sept. 28 (Mon.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 31m.
Sept. 29 (Tue.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m.
Sept. 30 (Wed.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MENEZES—Margarida Espiciosa beloved wife of Mr. C. F. Menezes, aged 48. Funeral will leave her residence at Mishanpada Road Palkimohla for Haines Road Cemetry this evening at 5-30. Friends and relations will kindly accept this only intimations.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning, the 23rd September, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The Clan liner "Macnair" arrived Suez on the evening of the 19th inst.

The Clan liner "Urquhart" left Liverpool on the morning of the 20th inst.

The Clan liner "Macphee" left Suez on the evening of the 18th inst.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.—A condolence meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the Society's Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to express sorrow for the sad and untimely death of the late Mr. S. P. Agaskar one of the great artists. The members are requested to attend the meeting.

COTTON BALES DISPOSED OF AT CART DRIVER'S PLEASURE.

Chhaganlal Dhangashi, a clerk in the employ of Purshotam Dwarkadas, a cloth merchant reports to the police that on the 18th instant he loaded in a cart No. 2023 seven bales of nainsook, valued at Rs. 4 400 at No. 1 Alexandra Dock and ordered the driver who gave his name as Maruti to take them to B. Warehouse, Alexandra Dock. As the driver did not turn up, the complainant made enquiries and found that on the day in question Maruti was ill and did not take out his cart, but lent it along with his license to one Ananda Jani. Ananda, it appeared, took the seven bales out, disposed them off somewhere and disappeared after handing over the cart and the license to the rightful owner.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A motor car belonging to the "Bombay Chronicle" collided with a hackney victoria near the corner of Ravelin Street just in front of Messrs. Ralli Bros. office yesterday morning at about 5-50 a.m. Mr. V. K. Karnik, Sales Manager, and Baburao D. Judhav, Paper Contractor and the driver were slightly injured. The Police being informed, Sub-Inspector Tawade arrived on the scene and the injured were taken to the G. T. Hospital, treated and asked to go home. The horse of the victoria was also slightly injured.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
172, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

MURDER AT KHAR.

LACK OF POLICE PROTECTION.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, Hon. Secretary, Laxmi Nagar Residents' Association, Khar, writes: I have sent a telegram to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay inviting his immediate attention to the lack of police "bundobust" in the newly developed areas of Khar Scheme No. VII and the surrounding areas, as a result of which a young Dhoby boy of 16 was mercilessly assaulted and murdered last night by some ruffians who took to their heels after removing some ornaments worth Rs. 200 which were on his person. My telegram is as under:—"Urgent attention invited to murder at Khar of Dhobi boy proper police bundobust absolutely essential—Hiralal Desai—Honorary Secretary-Laxminagar-Residents' Association."

ALLEGED FATAL QUININE INJECTION.

PATIENT DIES OF TETANUS.

Damoder Morarji Patel, a Hindu medical student (22) was suffering from fever for the past two weeks. On the 10th inst. Dr. De Gama, under whose treatment he was gave him a quinine injection and again on the 12th idem. The following day Damoder went to Dahanu for a change, under the doctor's advice. On returning to Bombay on Sunday last he complained of pain in the back of his neck whereupon Dr. De Gama advised his removal to J. J. Hospital as he was developing symptoms of tetanus. He died at the J. J. Hospital on Monday.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday morning when Mr. Chhotalal Patel, deceased's nephew said that the injections were given at the doctor's dispensary at Elphinstone Road in his presence. The doctor sterilized the syringe in boiling water and the quinine was in liquid form in a glass ampule. Being a medical student himself, witness knew that Dr. De Gama had taken every necessary precaution in giving the injection.

Dr. De Gama, a medical practitioner, and Dr. H. Byrne, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital then gave evidence.

THE JURY.

The jury returned a verdict of death by tetanus as a result of quinine injections for malarial fever though the same were given with all the necessary precautions.

ROVER TOURNAMENT FOOTBALL.

MIDDLESEX'S NARROW WIN.

The cup holders met a rather tough proposition in the defensive ranks of the Bombay Gymkhana in their first game of the tournament and the gruelling struggle which ended in a one goal draw on Saturday last was replayed on Tuesday when the local side were beaten by the narrowest margin which is by no means a true index of the play which was throughout monopolised by the military team.

Tuesday's play which by the way was expected to be a repetition of Saturday's exciting events, was a totally one-sided affair.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

North Staffords vs. Matunga Hindus.

LESLIE CUP RUNNING.

In the running competition the K.S.L.I. beat the Lancashire Fusiliers, Palmer came first in 15 2/5 seconds.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal three West Ham two.
Birmingham three, Everton one.
Blackburn three, Sunderland nil.
Cardiff nil, Tottenham one.
Notts County nil, Burnley one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sheffield Wednesday six, Stockport two.
Swansea six, Fulham nil

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aberdare one, Northampton nil.

(Northern Section).

Lincoln two, Chesterfield one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hearts one, Aberdeen nil
Hibernians nil, Rangers two.

RUGBY.

In the Rugby Union to-day Coventry beat Plymouth Albion by fourteen points to five and Pill Harriers lost to Cross Keys by ten points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBARDMENT OF MADINA

A set of 12 coloured pictures of Tombs, Mosques, etc., of Madina and other places of Muslim interest. The set includes Tombs of Prophet Mohamed, Hazarathe Abu Bucker, Hemza, Oomar etc.

1 Set of 12 pictures As. 12/-
3 Sets of 12 pictures Rs. 2/-
Postage As. 4/- extra.

INDIAN AGENCY COY.
Royapetta, MADRAS.
R 1814.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

70 OUT OF 82 MILLS CLOSED

135000 OPERATIVES OUT.

LABOUR EXODUS FROM THE CITY.

The mill strike has come to stay with us, and stay for some weeks. It is only question of one or two days before all the mills in the city fall in line and stop work altogether. All the indications go to show that in a short time there will not be a single mill in Bombay at work. The mill-worker is very earnest this time in his threats to stay away from work for some time to come. It is said by some people that this stoppage of work will not be a great calamity to the mills themselves. Of course, there are many ways of looking at things. While the worker will go to his native place, as he is doing now, and there mind for some time his little patch of land and in the bargain get some rest and recoup his health, it is said that the mill-owner will also be able to get rid of his huge accumulated stocks, which according to some estimates now run into about 12 crores, This latter hope has not been realised during the last few days, although the strike is now nearly a week old. The fact is that the keen competition of foreign countries leaves no profit to the local mills; on the other hand, they make a loss on their sales of cloth or yarn. It is rather too much to expect, therefore, that the stoppage of work will very much improve the position of the local mills. Their anxiety about temporary finance might disappear for a time, but the mills are too much loaded with superfluous stocks, which they have allowed to accumulate in the hope of better times. The men, at least at present, are in no hurry to go back to their mills and the present deadlock, it is feared, will continue. It is foolish to say, as some of the over-zealous labour "leaders" have said, that the strike is the work of a few mischief-mongers, and that it would fizzle out in a short time. Now that they had time to revise their opinion they might be inclined to think more charitably of the worker in Bombay mills. Enquiries all over the mill area go to show that the mill-worker understands his real position, and that he need not be told by either the mischief-monger" or his "leader" that the cut of 11½ per cent. from his wages is going to do him any good. The question is whether there is the least possibility of the strike coming to an end in the near future, say at the end of a month. As far as the horizon can be scanned, there is not the slightest sign to be seen anywhere to justify any such hope. The loss in not one-sided altogether. If the mill-worker has to be starved into submission to go back to his work, the mill-owner will equally suffer from a complete disorganisation of his arrangements, and discontent among his men The off-take of a few bales will not compensate him for all this huge loss.

OUTLOOK ON TUESDAY MORNING.

The mill industry of the city is gradually coming to a stand-still as day by day fresh mills are added to the list of those already affected by the strike. From Colaba to Mahim, an area of ten miles, there are in all 82 mills, out of which only 13 were seen working on Tuesday, a number which is considered to be inauspicious in some quarters. A round of the mill area on Tuesday disclosed a dismal spectacle as not only almost all the mills were closed down, but also a number of chawls occupied by the mill-operatives were seen to be denuded of their occupants. These latter have left or are leaving in large numbers daily for their homes in the ghauts or on the coast. The only unaffected areas are Tardeo, a portion of Dadar, Haines Road, Mazagon, Mahaluxmi, Girgaon and Colaba. The mills in these areas, being scattered at long distances, are still unaffected. The 13 mills that were found working yesterday were as follows:—

Tardeo:—(1) Alliance Cotton and (2) Manekji Petit.

Dadar:—(1) New Islam, (2) Chhoi Silk and (3) Indo-China or Birla No. 2.

DeLisle Road:—(1) Imperial, (2) Indian Woollen and (3) Bombay Dyeing.

Mahaluxmi:—Bomanji Petit (partly).

Girgaon:—(1) Victoria and (2) Swadeshi.

Mazagon:—Framji Petit.

Colaba:—Colaba Land.

On Tuesday morning the Finlay Mill was opened and some men got inside, but as others tried to create trouble the mill had to be closed down. The Madhavji Dharamsey Mill at Tardeo which was working normally so far was suddenly closed down on Tuesday morning as the operatives refused to work.

1,35,000 OPERATIVES IDLE.

It is estimated that in all about 135,000 operatives are affected by the closing down of the 69 mills. At some of the mills that are working at present the management have already given notice to their operatives that their services would not be required from the 1st of October owing to the trade depression. It is difficult to say which among the remaining mills would be able to continue working for any length of time, as the experience of the past few days has shown that all forecasts at present are entirely useless and that mills working with a full complement of operatives are liable to be closed down unceremoniously in less than twenty-four hours. The main grievance of most of the operatives seems to be that the reduction of 11½ per cent. which the mill-owners have enforced on them is in reality a 20 per cent. cut and further they complain that instead of bringing the same into operation from September the millowners have effected it from August. When questioned further about this they replied that their "badlis" got a less amount for August than they had expected. The operatives resent this treatment and think it better to go to their country and do some agricultural work rather than stay in Bombay and incur debt.

A GENERAL EXODUS.

On Tuesday an enquiry at the offices of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. who run steamers along the coasts showed that there is a considerable exodus of the operatives from Bombay for their homelands. During the last three days not less than fifteen thousand men, women and children have left Bombay harbour by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers. On Sunday and Monday 9,000 persons left while on Tuesday about 6,000 left for Vengurla, Malvan and Konkan. Likewise, those hailing from the ghauts have gone in very large numbers in the last one week by the G. I. P. Railway. The rush of passengers at Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Dadar is tremendous and as there is no chance of getting room on the mid-stations, hundreds of men, women and children working in the local mills go by the local trains to Victoria Terminus to get the best possible seats. Both the G. I. P. Railway and the B. I. Steam Navigation Co. are reaping a good harvest out of the present industrial unrest and the latter are running one special additional steamer every day to cope with the sudden rush of passengers.

ONE MORE MILL CLOSED DOWN LATER.

As stated above the situation is so precarious and uncertain that it is very difficult to say what would happen even after a few hours. On Tuesday morning the New Islam Mill situate at Currey Road started work as usual. At about 10 a.m., however, the operatives numbering about 3,000 showed an inclination to down tools as a protest against the reduction of wages, but were not quite decided about this till noon. When the mill suspended work for mid-day lunch, the operatives came to a definite understnding and left the mill premises without returning to their work. The number of the working mills, therefore, was reduced by afternoon to 12, and the number of those affected by the strike was raised to 70.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

As a precautionary measure against outbreak of any epidemic due to a large number of mill-workers staying at home, the Executive Health Officer of Bombay Municipality has issued instructions to the Conservancy staff to keep the mill area clean and well swept. The Sanitary officers are also asked to inspect the chawls inhabited by mill-hands for cases of illness and if necessary to open table dispensaries in the mill chawls. He has also drawn the attention of the owners of the chawls to help the department in their efforts to keep the places clean. So far there has not been any adverse effect on the health of the city as Tuesday's mortality registered only 66 cases against the daily average of 88.

RUSSIAN TEXTILE WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

The following cable has been received by the All-India Trade Union Congress Office, Bombay, from the Ussar Textile Workers' Union, Moscow:—

"Struggling Indian textile workers. In (the) name (of) 6,20,000 members (of the) Textile Workers' Union, Ussar, we express fraternal solidarity in (the) struggle against capitalists' slashes at your wages. Sending 10,000 Roubles. Wishing all success.—Ussar Textile Workers' Union."

MILL-WORKERS DEMAND COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

On Sunday last a meeting of the mill works of Delisle Road and another at Elphinstone Road were held where the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the mill-works of Bombay protests against the action of the mill-owners of Bombay in cutting down the wages of the works engaged in the industry by 11 1/2 per cent. and requests the Government to immediately appoint a Committee to inquire into the present position of the Cotton Textile Industry and suggest remedies for putting the industry on a sound and healthy footing in the interests of the workers engaged in the industry who have a large and serious stake in the well-being of the industry, even though the mill-owners may be against such an enquiry.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING:—2ND DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE RIPON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs. 2-45 p.m.

RIVERINE	1
PIN MONEY	2
MOTU PROPRIO	3

THE RIPON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs. 3-15 p.m.

BARBARY	1
GREEN ISLET	2
LOWBORN	3

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. 3-45 p.m.

SINNAN	1
REX	2
HAWAM	3

THE CHEST PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. 4-15 p.m.

WAIT-FOR-ME	1
DEMI VOLT	2
JANSAN	3

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 4-45 p.m.

GREENFINCH	1
KASER GIRL	2

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 5-15 p.m.

FLAMING ORB	1
RABALTO	2
CANTERBURY LAMB	3

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 5-45 p.m.

COURIER	1
RED CROSS BOY	2
STONE MARTEN	3

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. 6-15 p.m.

GOSUB	1
FORFEIT	2
MAMNOON	3

POONA AUTUMN MEETING.

The dates of the Poona Autumn Meeting, 1925, have been altered as follows:—

1st Day, Thursday, October 1st.
2nd Day, Saturday, October 3rd.
3rd Day, Saturday, October 10th.

RUGBY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The final of the All-India Rugby Tournament was played to-day on the Calcutta ground in ideal weather conditions. A big crowd turned out to witness the match which was splendidly contested and terminated in a win for Welch Regiment (last year's holders) who beat the Prince of Wales Volunteers by seven points (or a dropped goal and a try) to three points (or a try). The Welch team opened nicely and had more of the play for the first five minutes. Then they were dominated by Prince of Wales Volunteers who led by unconverted try and then resumed pressure and succeeded in wresting lead by scoring a drop goal. The second half was more strenuously fought out. The volunteers had a bigger share of the play during this period but Welch secured the game by scoring a try in the last minute. Griffiths scored for Volunteers while for winners Jones was credited with the drop goal while Naylor was responsible for the try.—A. P.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

Mr. S. T. Uzzare, Secretary, Indian Christian Union of Kurla, writes that religious tolerance embodies a precept that has oftener been preached than practised, and if poor India, drivers as she has been recently by internal strifes, would have her children practise any virtue more than another, that virtue is religious tolerance. But unfortunately this land, once far-famed for its tolerance, has of late begun to develop quite contrary tendencies. For instance, the Marathi play "Sanyashyacha Sansar" offends against the principle of tolerance. It attacks the Indian Christian clergy as a whole. The villain of the piece, Rev. Gulela may have his proto-type in real life. But all Indian clergy are not made after his pattern. A community which has done so much for the uplift of the "Untouchables" and for the education of the masses deserves a worthier treatment.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

22nd September, 1925.

November.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	24.03	24.14 —11	24.16	+13
LIVERPOOL.	72.92	12.86 —6	12.94	+2

Sewri Closing Rate: Rs. 430-8-0. Khandi Closing Rate: 431-0-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1925.

FALTERING OPPORTUNISM.

Nearly a year has elapsed since the overthrow of the Labour Government and the accession of Conservatives under the nominal lead of Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Though the party is powerful and the Opposition weak, the Government have been exceptionally responsive to the pressure of mass-opinion in the country as contrasted with the significance of electoral results. There is, however, one peculiarity to note. While the Cabinet is timid and accommodating in its treatment of collective agitation at home, it is free to pursue the policy of spread-eagle imperialism abroad. In the spoliation of Egypt and the tolerance of barbarities in Morocco, the British Foreign Office has been following a policy which is at variance with the liberalism affected in domestic adjustments. If subservience to vested interests at home is the criterion of success, the Conservative Government cannot be praised for their resoluteness and consistency. A writer in the September number of the "Fortnightly Review" discusses the truckling-down of the Cabinet to the demands, often intangible, of the people at large. By the token of parliamentary majority, the Government can attempt the policy favoured by reactionaries like the Duke of Northumberland, but in experience the Prime Minister has been proved to be very malleable stuff. It is not explained by the mediocre make-up of Mr. Baldwin. He is one of those who have greatness thrust upon them, but England occasionally gets second-rate intellects like Aberdeen and Liverpool and Campbell-Bannerman and Bonar Law to shoulder the responsibilities of office. Mr. Baldwin is such an inferior type that apologists have been driven to explain the phenomenon by reference to his inward sincerity as reflected in his stolid, pipe-smoking habit. Latterly there have been attempts to bolster up the Premier's credit and to detect manly virtues in his passivity. Hostile critics dismiss him as a man without any dominant policy, giving him only the honours of sincere motive and a flair for compromises and commissions. Since his accession, the House has been littered with enquiries and commissions, and a royal commission according to Disraeli is a polished device for shelving questions.

In the management of internal affairs, the Baldwin Government have had a very dreary record and the typical Conservative finds no pride in his surrenders. Government in a democratic country cannot subsist on parliamentary majorities, fortuitously obtained. In fact the Baldwin Cabinet has gone the length of stealing the ideas of the Radicals. The pensions-scheme of Mr. Churchill was a big drag on British finance, but that astute strategist had to show he electorate that ameliorative schemes were no monopoly of the Socialists, and that the Conservatives were worth the support of the new franchise. When the Labour party were surprised with the appropriation of their own policy, they felt so uneasy as to indulge in carping complaints and to insist that pensions should be wholly non-contributory. Again the threat of the miners furnished the Cabinet with another opportunity of giving in like any Socialist Government. The orthodox way would have been to defy the forces of labour and proclaim the sanctity of the State, but the workers stood with folded hands and the Government offered a tribute of ten to twenty-four million pounds towards wages and profits. The Government averted a revolution by submitting to it. Mr. Baldwin is strong because he has been weak and compliant. Mr. Leo Maxse emits his hysterical growl but the Government have to ensure their existence not by a majority of votes in the House but by the pacification of workers. There are masters outside Parliament, and their mastery consists of organised strength and the willingness to strike, their incipient capacity to sack the lot. In diplomatic retreats lay safety. The Baldwin Government have not been able to alleviate unemployment any more than the Labour Government. Deposits in joint-stock banks are down by forty millions since January because of the shorter receipts of industry and therefore of the increase of unemployment. Whether the cause is the adoption of the gold standard or not, the barometer of unemployment gives the workers the power of indictment at which the parliamentary majority must quail. The man-in-the-street remains the king of England.

While internal policy has been directed in subservience, as if, to the will of the routed and the silenced, aggression abroad has grown unhindered. The reason probably is that the masses of England represented by the Labour party have not a clear conception of the vulgar uses to which national resources are applied. The creation of the Singapore base, the victory of the Admiralty over the Treasury, the exploitation of Palestine, the injustices in China, the suborning of Arab chiefs, the oil wrangle in Mosul, the pillage of Egypt, the filching of the Sudan for the Empire Cotton Growing Association, the coercion of India—these things hardly convey to the British public the intensity of interference. With regard to Morocco, there is not even a parly of remonstrance parallel to the one that denounced the South African War. In Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain declared that his sympathy welled up in favour of France who was, it would seem, looking after the interests of domestic pacification. The Protocol has been destroyed by the British Government and there is no attempt made to mitigate blood-shed in North Africa by the verdict of the League. Here the vulture-rapacity of the old diplomats is in full swing and there is no public opinion to demand the abatement of barbarities. It may be inferred that the laxity of public opinion in foreign affairs is due to the dominance of the ruling classes who still keep facts in mystery and inculcate the pernicious doctrine that in non-insular matters there can be no party-politics, no division of opinion. Had the Franco-Spanish barbarities been perpetrated, say, by Turks on Greeks, the old hysteria of the ruling classes would have erupted through the capital orifices of archbishops. Until the Labour party and the enfranchised masses take first-hand interest in over-seas issues, as apart from orthodox parrotry, there is little hope of justice or restraint. The Conservative party, though in office, have had to bow to mass-opinion in domestic matters. In issues foreign, the masses have still to reckon with the dominance of masquerading imperialists like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Macdonald who seek to combine illicit profit with claims of expansive righteousness.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN BOMBAY.

It is a very common notion that the co-operative movement is intended primarily for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and secondarily for the financing of the agricultural industry. Despite the growing number and membership of co-operative credit societies in Bombay city, this notion persists and it was, therefore, praiseworthy on the part of the Bombay Co-operative Institute to have convened a conference of urban banks in the city and thus given publicity to the aims, ideals and methods of the movement for developing Urban Co-operative Banking. The co-operative movement has various remedies to offer for the economic betterment of the town-dweller, particularly in a large industrial city like Bombay; but, as among rural communities, it is credit co-operation that has progressed more than other forms of co-operation. To-day we have in Bombay no less than about 200 co-operative credit societies as against some 50 societies for other forms of co-operation. Leaving out of consideration the Provincial Bank, there are at least half a dozen of these credit societies which are entitled to rank as banks. Unfortunately until the other day, Government used to discountenance the idea of these institutions functioning as real banks under the mistaken notion that modern banking could only be undertaken by joint-stock banks of the capitalistic type. Most of the societies, whether for salary-earners or employees or for communities or for localities worked more or less as thrift and loan associations and eschewed general banking business even with their members. The last quinquennium has, however, witnessed a change in the outlook of the Co-operative Department and gradually the best among these societies have begun to function as real people's banks, restricting their business, of course, to members. The Conference which was held under the chairmanship of Principal M. L. Iannan on Sunday was useful in focussing attention on the important problems which confront these banks and in examining the lines on which further development should proceed. Both Principal Tannan, who presided, and Prof. Kaji, the convener of the Conference, very rightly laid great stress on the need for the wider diffusion of a knowledge of banking principles and practice and on the supreme importance of a thorough training of the staff in banking and accountancy. The resolutions that were adopted on the questions discussed at the Conference indicate that the movement is developing on sound lines and that hitherto the canker of dividend-hunting which has made its appearance elsewhere in this Presidency—and it may be added is not unknown in Italy, the home of People's Banks—has not affected co-operators in this city. If co-operators stand fast by their ideals, as they appear to have done so far, and if they take advantage of the arrangements for training and instruction in banking which are contemplated, Urban Co-operative Banking will have a bright future before it in this city.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The matriculation students seem to have a hard time of it with the Bombay University's new regulations regarding the matriculation examination, judging from the representations they have made to it. Under the new regulations the minimum percentage of marks to pass in English has been raised from 33 to 40 and that for other subjects from 25 or 33 to 35. Secondly, geography and science, subjects which before were examined in by the schools themselves, are now examinable by the University. Thirdly, and this is an advantage to the candidates, whereas a classical language and the student's vernacular were both compulsory subjects before, now one or the other is to be offered. These are, on the whole, changes in the right direction, though we are not convinced that the percentage of marks for a pass in English should be so high as 40 while even at higher examinations 30 per cent. is accepted as sufficient. We think, however, the University was in a needless hurry in declaring that the new regulations should be enforced at the very next examination in March 1926. At least two years should have been given to the schools to adjust their teaching to the new requirements. The student can get the full benefit of the third change noted above, that is, of the choice between the vernacular and a classical language only when he has concentrated his attention on the one or the other during the three or four years of the high-school stage. Again, geography, science, and the vernacular, having been hitherto examinable by the schools themselves, have for years past been sadly neglected except in a few schools. The University could not have been entirely ignorant of this notorious fact. It has, in its turn, neglected geography as the subject is taught nowhere beyond the matriculation stage. As a consequence most teachers know little of geography beyond what they learnt or must be supposed to have learnt at school. Very few schools, again, outside the cities have the necessary equipment for the proper teaching of science. In these circumstances, the University would have been well advised if it had given at least two years' notice to the schools, especially in view of the fact that the percentage of marks necessary for passing in geography and science has been raised from 25 to 35. We trust, if it is not possible now to postpone the operation of the new regulations, the Joint Board will take such other steps as may be necessary to reduce the strain of the transition to the new standard.

Notes of the Day.

Loyalty Rewarded.

The appointment of Mr. S. R. Das as Law Member is a grateful recognition by Government of the doughty deeds of loyalism which that gentleman had long been essaying against his cousin Deshbandhu Das. Bombay has as usual been passed over and provincial champions have the opportunity of a fling at the Government on the favours divided between Bengal and Madras. We cannot profess much seething indignation that the chief Bombay candidate, Mr. N. M. Samarth, has not been taken to the Elysian fold of Simla. It makes little difference which reactionary has earned the confidence of Government as long as the entire caucus at the top is happy flouting public opinion. Mr. S. R. Das is a good-natured but wrong-headed politician who having been discarded by the public deserves propping up by Government. In Bengal he has been a purblind meddler playing in the hands of Clive Street magnates who glorified him as the beau ideal of Indian politics. When the Citizens' Protection League and the Civil Guards were formed to harass the non-co-operator, Mr. S. R. Das laboured mightily with parades and truncheons and brassards. He has a gnarled and cross-grained intellect, the contrast of Deshbandhu Das. His politics consist of a state of fret and bulging fury. When in 1921, Mrs. C. R. Das and others were arrested, the S. R. Das coterie was giving a banquet to Lord Reading and applauding the epic of his Liberalism. In the first Council, he organised the Constitutional Party which functioned as bottle-holder to the Government. When the elections came, the Swaraj Party put up a young man, Babu Sowcarpati Roy, to fight him in his own waist-coat-constituency at Burra Bazar. There Mr. S. R. Das fell like Humpty-Dumpty, and all Lytton's horses and all Lytton's men could not set him up again.

Dense Reaction.

Mr. Das again bobbed up serenely at the fight over the minister's salary-estimate. "Forward" published a facsimile letter in which Mr. S. R. Das offered a job to an M.L.C. provided he could wangle a few votes. It was a shattering exposure, and Lord Lytton who used to bemoan corruption in politics was put in a sad predicament. But the leakage was not Mr. S. R. Das' fault and when Lord Lytton went to Simla he remembered his steward even as Pharaoh remembered Joseph. Mr. Das is a man of great industry; being slower than his cousin, he took longer to plod through the accumulation of briefs, and earned a name for sleepless application. As a lawyer he was apt to make a bloomer or two at unexpected moments. He became a director of the Asiatic Investment Corporation, after certifying to its legality, but in a month the expert was told that it was illegal and the Court disbanded the speculative directorate. He opined that the salaries of ministers could not be completely abolished, but the Crown Officers in England thought differently. A benighted reactionary without a strain of humour or emotion in his being, he is a good acquisition to the bureaucracy. He is a Maneckji Dadabhai in amorphous condition. In 1929 when the Reforms are bound to be in the melting-pot we shall have two Bengalis in the Government of India and a tame Mussalman from Madras to complete the circle. No trenchant despatches like those of Sir Sankaran Nair need we expect from the Tooley Street brethren who "represent" Indians in the counsels of Government. What profit is there in numbers? One Ali Imam or one Sankaran Nair is worth more than the trinity of Indians now installed; Indianisation without responsibility has become an open peril.

Japanese Ewciency.

Criticisms regarding the import of sweated goods from Japan have not been altogether without result. Under the caption "Modern Slavery," Mr. T. Kadzutomo writes in the "Osaka Mainichi" admitting the scandal of excessive factory-hours in Japan. The mills work day and night and the girls are kept at their task twelve hours a day all the year round. The night shift succeeds the day-workers at 6 p.m. to be relieved again by the day-team at 6 in the morning. In both cases, there is continuous labour for twelve hours with an intermission of one-hour at noon and at midnight to enable the toilers to refresh their limbs for better contribution. When we recently condemned the competitive conditions of Japan some of the facts we alleged especially about the employments of the girls, seemed incredible to the public. Mr. Kadzutomo has after thorough investigation admitted that "most of them are young girls of 12 to 15 years of age." The exaction of twelve-hours' work at the adolescent period of their lives is a cruel strain on the girlhood of the country, but the capitalists have the upper hand of international conventions because the Government connive at the oppression of labour. The description "sweated imports" was never appropriate than in the case of the cotton goods dumped by Japan in India, but to officials like Mr. Chadwick the grievance about unequal competition remains a riddle!

Better Late then Never.

We congratulate the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) on the belated wisdom they have shown in bowing to public opinion in the demand it made, through the Press and the Council, for the retention of free hand as a subject for the elementary and intermediate grade examinations. The first voice of protest against the original reactionary decision of the Government in this respect was raised in these columns. Later, thanks to the agitation carried on by the artists of Bombay and the members of the Legislative Council, notably Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Government sought as a face-saving device to appoint a committee "to consider and advise them on the question." There was no other advice which Government needed than a demand for a prompt revocation of their misguided decision and the appointment of a Committee was superflous. This was the advice which Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, who was appointed president of the Committee, gave to the Government who have, as a Press Note issued by them states, "on further consideration of the question in the light of the opinions expressed by their advisers (including the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India) have decided to re-introduce free hand and to cancel the Committee." The strong attitude adopted in the matter by Mr. Dadubhai has in no small measure influenced the Government in undoing the wrong sought to be done to art education in the Presidency.

Fishers of Men.

Recruiters of labour for Assam have of late been active in the suburbs, and it is important that the Social Service League and cognate bodies should carefully watch the incursions of "cooly-brokers." With the mill-force in disorder, there is every facility for the recruiters to lure away men and women to Assam. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala informs us that the local organisation on behalf of the planters is at Vile Parle and that two hundred men have already been indentured. In Assam the jungle-law of the planter prevails. Men are paid less than Rs. 7 per month and they are subject to antiquated provisions of the law when they appeal against the whim of the planter. Last year, Mr. N. M. Joshi published a series of articles describing the abuses of the planters' government. While unemployment is rife in Bombay, the men are apt to be credulous. The labourer is free to sell his service according to his pleasure but before he enters into contracts he should be told of the chattel-status assigned to him in the estates. He should be told that Assam is a distant province where entrance and exit are controlled through a bottle-neck approach. The fishers of men who spread their net wide at Vile Parle send their hauls to Karjat and Kalyan, and thence to Raipur. The horde is sent from Raipur to Assam. As it costs the planter to get the "coolie," he takes care to get back good value for his money. Immediate steps should be taken to see that men and women are not duped by alluring stories and added to the serf-population of Assam.

A Persian Monthly.

We have great pleasure in welcoming the "Ayandeh" or "Future," a monthly issued from Teheran. It is a sign of the times that the illustrated and finely got-up periodical is published about the same time as the project for a railway from the Persian Gulf to Teheran is assuming definite shape. A review of "Ayandeh" will be published in our literary column; we wish it meanwhile a long and honourable future. It is edited by Dr. Afshar.

PERVERSION OF REFORMS.

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI, M.L.C.)

Indian public opinion of every shade always declared that the reformed Councils would be a farce and the reforms in actual practice would allow ample scope to the Governor-in-Council to preserve the supremacy of Government intact. Let us see how far this inference is justified so far as the Bombay Council is concerned. The strength of the present Bombay Council is 36 National party members, 16 Independents, 28 official bloc, 13 Ministerial Muslims, 12 Ministerial non-Brahmins, and 5 Europeans, in all 110. Of these the last four Sections, artificially brought together as stated in my previous article, at present apparently hold the power; but in reality the boss (official bloc) among them lords it over them; exacting from them the fullest possible price for the honour of alliance, and for the many minor favours and appenages enjoyed by these minor sections, at the expense of the general well-being of the Presidency. It will atonce be perceived that the opinion of such a combination in which a small number of elected members have joined, cannot be said to be the representative opinion of the majority of the electors, and the seriousness of this position is accentuated if the outstanding fact is kept in view, that the alliance is formed in the interests not of the public, but of the favoured communities and persons. The provisions of the Instrument of Instructions issued by His Majesty the King-Emperor in clear terms direct the Government "to further the purposes of the Government of India Act, to the end that the institutions and methods therein provided, shall be laid upon the best and surest foundations that the people of the Presidency shall acquire such habits of political action, and respect such conventions as will best and soonest fit them for self-government. "To maintain standards of good administration," "to encourage good will among all classes and creeds," "to ensure solvency and probity of public finance," "and in considering a Minister's advice to have due regard to the wishes of the people of the Presidency as expressed by their representatives in the Council." The previous article and the foregoing paragraph of this will convince the reader, how the constitution is being wrecked in this Presidency as predicted by the public opinion of the country, and how even the wise words of His Majesty contained in his instructions, have been not only disobeyed, but completely perverted so that the wishes of the majority of the people of the Presidency as expressed by a majority of their representatives in the Council, have been ignored and the wishes of the minority loyally adhering to the Government bloc, have been won over to aid in carrying out the wishes of the official bloc, and this alliance has cost the Presidency not a few jobs here and there, but lakhs of rupees which have increased the burden of the tax-payer, and converted a solvent position of the public Finance into a bankrupt one and the bankrupt Government, at a time when even England is reducing its taxes, is ever advising fresh taxation to the Council instead of reduction in the present taxes. This alliance has brought heart-hoarnings, disappointments and misery in many a home in the Deccan, and Sind, by giving birth to, and fomenting the differences between creeds and classes, which His Majesty is so anxious to heal.

A Vital Issue Missed.

That apologist of this "good" Government, the Director of Information, has, I find, ignored all these considerations, and confined himself to the incident regarding Mr. Joshi's Bill which was, as stated in the manifesto only an occasion, and not the only cause of the Swarajists' attitude, but he misses even there the vital issue in the position of the national party viz., the support of the Government benches to Mr. Chaudhari's opposition, to that Bill. The King's command should at least have been respected by the official bloc if not by its allies; of course, like a clever apologist he makes a feeble attempt to throw the burden on to the extensive shoulders of the Minister of Local self-Government, and points to his wide mantle behind which the official troop took shelter, by saying that Mr. Joshi's Bill was opposed to his policy; conveying thereby that in the Bombay Government

(Continued on page 10.)

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA?

BID FOR CONTROL OF PEKING

WAR LORDS PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Shanghai.—Well-informed circles here edict civil war in October between Chang-so-Lin and Feng-Yu-Hsiang for the control the most prosperous province of Shansi d also for the control of Peking before th October, the date of the completion of e citizens' conference which is dealing th the questions on the future adminis-ation of the Republic and the prospect increased customs revenues as a result the forthcoming Tariffs Conference.

It is anticipated that Marshal Wu-Pei-Fu will endeavour to turn the conflict to his own advantage and enter Honan in order to regain his old headquarters at Honanfu, while his ardent supporter General Sun-Chuan-Fang, Military Commissioner of Chekiang Province, is suspected to be preparing to occupy Nanking, which will give him control over Shanghai as all land communications between Shanghai and the interior must pass over the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Chang-Tso-Lin has sent his ablest Commander, General Yang-Yuting, to Nanking with artillery to counter the activity of Sun-Chuan-Fang.

Meanwhile, the chief of the Executive, Marshal Tuan-Chi-Jui, is doing his utmost to avert hostilities.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF MEDINA.

HASHIMITE AGENCY'S DENIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Cairo.—The Hashimite agency here denies the report that Ibn Saud has occupied Medina.—Reuter.

CONFUSION OF NAMES.

ABDEL KARIM NOT WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—Apparently the report that Abdel Karim has been wounded was due to confusion of him with the Riff chief Abdel Kaeen who was wounded at Targist.

All is now well at Mousseifre (mentioned in the cable of 18th September) which is twelve miles from Sueida.

An official statement says Druses attacked Mousseifre in massed formation but were mowed down by the Foreign Legion Battalion of Riflemen and lost fivehundred killed. —Reuter.

EVEN SEA ANGRY!

SPANIARDS' PLANS HAMPERED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—According to a French correspondent in Morocco, there are now 8,500 Spanish troops in the peninsula of Morronueva. It is hoped soon to increase the total number to 18,000, but the rough seas have prevented disembarcation of the reinforcements. The Spaniards have had the greatest difficulty hitherto owing to lack of water. Two tankers have been beached and are providing temporary relief.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris" war correspondent in Morocco states that eighty battalions will shortly participate in a big new French offensive in the Kiffane sector north of Taza, success in which will result in submission of some wavering tribes and considerably reduce the enemy zone separating Kiffane from the Spanish post of Azib Demidor in the Melila sector.—Reuter.

SPANISH ADVANCE HELD UP.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Madrid.—A communique reports that the enemy's gun-fire in the Albucemas sector has become more intense and that everything is quiet in the Ceuta-Tetuan sector.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Primo di Rivera has arrived at Alhucemas to confer with General Sanjurjo as regards the forthcoming operations.—Reuter.

"SPANISH OFFENSIVE IMMINENT."

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—The newspapers learn from Madrid that a Spanish offensive is imminent, its object being the capture of Abdel Krim's headquarters at Ajdir. General Primo de Rivera is reported to have placed detachments of cavalry at the disposal of Marshal Petain.—Reuters.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Fez.—The new plan of reprovisioning which has been successfully tested dispenses with mules and substitutes carts drawn by tanks and convoyed by infantry, while the flanks will be protected by artillery barrage.—Reuters.

WAR AGAINST SOCIALISTS

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN TOKIO

RUSSIAN LABOUR DELEGATES' ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Tokio.—Fearing a demonstration on the arrival of the four Russian Labour delegates from China this afternoon, the police arrested several leading Socialists at daybreak and also mobilised 600 police, prohibited labour songs, flags and speeches, and admitted only thirty labourites to the station platform to welcome the visitors. As soon as the Russians alighted, the leader of the Labour deputation of welcome attempted to greet them. The police immediately arrested him, whereupon others shouted "banzai" with the result that most of them were arrested. The crowd of the labour agitators in front of the station carrying flags joined in shouts and were also arrested after an hour's struggle.—Reuter.

DIET FIRE ARRESTS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Tokio.—Three workmen are being held for trial in connection with the fire in the Diet.—Reuter.

BOULTONS' TRIAL.

WHERE THE BORROWED MONEY WENT

LONDON, Sept. 21.

On the resumption of the hearing of the Boultons' case at Guildhall, Mr. Whatmore, who gave evidence on 18th September, was cross-examined by Sir Henry Maddocks. Mr. Whatmore said that the defendants always had full credit. He did not think that any entry in Boulton's books was made with intent to deceive the Alliance Bank. He found after June 1920 that the Boultons had very heavily purchased Indian bills. He was unable to say where the money drawn on the special loan account went. He knew that there were very heavy failures in India about that time and one of the causes was the rupee losses. Witness agreed that £400,000 of the Boultons' money were locked up in bills on 30th September 1920; also that the Boultons' resources were about £800,000 gross on 19th October 1920 and a sum of £200,000 was not credited to the Boultons on account of taking over of the Boultons' banking business by the Alliance Bank.

The hearing of case was adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter's Special

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League resumed its plenary sitting to-day and adopted a number of reports of committees together with resolutions including one which expresses satisfaction at the work of the League's Health Organisation.—Reuter.

IRAQ GOVT'S DEMAND.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The "Westminster Gazette's" Geneva correspondent says that the Turks' refusal to accept in advance the award of the League Council with regard to Iraq Frontier has led the Iraq Government to demand that a British division be sent out for protection against increasing Turkish hostility.—Reuter.

PARIS TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—The strike of telegraph and telephone operators cut of Paris from the outside world for two hours this morning. The strikers demand immediate payment of bonus and increase of salaries which Parliament approved in principle.

The strike was organised for only two hours as "a last warning to the authorities!" There was no demonstration but the strikers remained in the Central Telegraph Office and listened to speeches of the leaders of the delegation which waited on the Minister of Posts to protest against the alleged discrimination in the matter of wages against them.—Reuter.

FRENCH ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—A message from Fez in summing up the French operations in the last week states that the French have now re-occupied all the posts established in 1922 except the Jaia sector. The most important political result is the reoccupation of Zawia and Amjot whose sacred college exercises religious and political influence throughout Morocco and the re-installation of the Sherif of Derkawi, one of the most loyal French supporters, who has now been enabled to return to his residence. —Reuter.

Madrid.—A communique states that the landing of troops and stores in the Cebadilla Bay continues.—Reuter.

CONGRESS---A POLITICAL BODY.

FOUR ANNA FRANCHISE RESTORED.

ALTERNATIVE OF 2,000 YARDS OF YARN.

A. I. C. C.'S DECISION.

RECOGNITION OF SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The All-India Congress Committee yesterday after seven and a half hours' discussion adopted Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution restoring the four-anna Franchise in the alternative 2,000 yards of yarn per year.

The Committee also decided that the Congress should undertake all political work in the country.

(From our Special Representative.)

PATNA, Sept. 22.

The All-India Congress Committee meeting met this afternoon at the Radhika Institute with an attendance of 110 members. For an hour the point whether the A. I. C. C. had the right to change the constitution was threshed out in an atmosphere of intense excitement, which was piecemeally broken by the witty interjections of Maulana Mahomed Ali.

Change in Constitution.

Gandhiji opened the proceedings with a grave speech, pointing out the importance of the occasion because they were being asked to make a change in the constitution and the competency of the body he was addressing would be questioned. He wanted to assure himself that such a change was demanded by a unanimity of opinion. The speech was not particularly audible in the press gallery, that is, in that section of the Khaddar-carpeted hall in the left of the President where the press men squatted down at desks and craved forward to obtain snatches of the presidential speech which was disturbed by the beam of very audible conversation amongst the members, the noisy distribution of circulars and the peregrinations of the organising staff. It was nearly half an hour before the House settled itself down to its work and the reporters could ply their pens.

Proposal Opposed.

Mr. Sidhva from Karachi in a very pertinent and effective little speech described the duties and powers of the All-India Congress Committee and objected to the proposal that the Committee should be asked to change the constitution. Manavmaji drew his attention to the fact that the Committee was being asked by the proposal before it first to declare whether it was agreeable to the view that it could so change the constitution. After the house had expressed its desire by a real and substantial majority could he alone proceed to put before it the definite resolutions embodying the change.

The Power of the H

Pandit Motilal said the house had the power and did not indulge in a long speech. Dr. Pattabhi opposed the idea and wondered whether the time had come to waive our constitutional compunctions. He was followed by Mr. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, who quoted Rousseau about laws being there for ordinary occasions, said this was an extraordinary time in their political history and the constitution should not be considered so sacrosanct. "After all have you no legal way to get over the laws of the Congress?" interjected Maulana Mahomed Ali amidst much laughter. Mr. Sen-Gupta pointed out to 1921 when at least in Calcutta they had set aside Congress normal rules because the repression era demanded it. Mr. Aney talked about an act of indemnity and said the full Congress could no doubt indemnify them.

Maulana Mahomed Ali then made the wittiest speech of the afternoon and warned them that in their hurry to be unconstitutional they forgot that their illegitimate children of to-day would try to legitimise themselves and this could be a bad precedent.

A Novel Suggestion.

Pandit Malaviyaji made a novel suggestion. He was against change in this manner. Let this house dissolve, he said, and then reform into a new Committee which could make new rules for ratification by the Cawnpore Congress. "Suicide and then murder," said Maulana Mahomed Ali.

Proposal for Change Carried.

The proposal that a change could be effected was passed by 97 in support and only 7 against.

MR. SREENIVAS IYENGAR INTERVIEWED.

(From our Special Representative.)

PATNA, Sept. 22.

It appears Maharashtra and Bombay are going to be poorly represented in the session of the All-India Congress Committee meeting this afternoon. The C. P. Hindustani has sent three members and Mr. Aney of Yeotmal came in this morning to represent Berar. The Madras contingent arrived yesterday. I had a talk with Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar and Mr. Prakasam good humouredly assisted me in my queries during the informal chat. "We are all united", said the Ex-Advocate-General "What I object to is this unhappy concession about Khaddar dress being worn only on ceremonial occasions. It has already created a lot of bickering on our side and men standing for Municipal or Council elections and occasionally putting on Khaddar are likely to be considered playing up to the gallery." He thought that Khaddar dress ought to be compulsory for Congress workers. As regards the yarn franchise it must go. He could absolutely prefer the monetary contribution.

Mr. Satyamurthi thought that the question this afternoon related only to the change about in the Belgaum Pact. "About other unessentials like Khaddar on ceremonial occasions let us keep to the fact" he observed.

A question which I do find discussed occasionally, was it really the constitutional duty of the Executive of the Congress, i.e., the All-India Congress Committee to arrogate to itself what the whole Congress should do in changing the franchise before Cawnpore. Was not the All-India Committee exceeding its powers. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar thought after all the All-India Committee did reflect the organised opinion of all the provinces and the leaders meeting in an All-India Committee session would certainly effect any changes in the constitution they liked. Mr. Satyamurthi added that the question of ratification did certainly belong to the Cawnpore session.

I notice that it is just likely the session to-day would prolong into to-morrow morning in spite of the expressed desire of Gandhiji that it should be over in one continuous stretch. He had a meeting yesterday evening for quite three hours with the All-India Congress Committee members and other workers when he spoke quite frankly about his feeling of dissatisfaction with the achievement in Khaddar work promised by those who belittle that work because they are so anxious about the launching of civil disobedience. This meeting was not formally open to the Press, but what Gandhiji said is common knowledge to-day.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH MEMBERS.

THE YARN FRANCHISE.

PATNA, Sept. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi held an informal meeting with the members of the All-India Congress Committee to facilitate to-morrow's business. A number of resolutions will be moved at the All-India Congress Committee One resolution will urge Indians to withdraw their support from the Sikh League, Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha since they foster bitterness and join the Congress

Another resolution wants a declaration from the British Government guaranteeing India Swaraj within the British Empire by first withdrawing the powers of constraint and releasing political prisoners.

One resolution condemns the French Government for the expulsion of Mr. M. N. Roy

(Continued on page 10)

STRANGE ROMANCE

ESCAPED EGYPTIAN PRINCE

SEIFEDDIN REACHES CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 21,

Constantinople.—The Egyptian Prince General Seifeddin has arrived here accompanied by his mother, a French nurse, also his British attendant who disappeared from the British asylum simultaneously with Seifeddin.—Reuters.

SIEFEDDIN'S STRANGE CAREER

More akin to an Arabian Nights romance than a real life story is the career of Prince Ahmed Siefeddin, says the "Daily Herald."

While in his 'teens, 27 years ago, his sister complained to him of her treatment by her husband Prince Fuad now King of Egypt.

This so incensed the young Prince that there and then he resolved to have revenge upon his brother-in-law.

He had not long to wait for meeting the future King in his club at Cairo, he whipped out a revolver from his pocket after a violent quarrel, and shot him in the throat.

Ahmed was arrested, charged with attempted murder, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, which was subsequently reduced to four years.

APPEALS FAIL.

After serving part of the sentence, he was declared insane, brought to England, and placed in the asylum at Ticehurst.

Unavailing efforts have been made on several occasions since to secure his release. His mother, Princess Nowd Jnan Kanem Effendi, appealed to successive British Governments and some time ago Dielaled-din Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Rome, interviewed Mr. Ramsay Macdonald; but the Egyptian Legation in London insistently demanded his detention.

Quite recently a fresh attempt to set him free was revealed. Instructions were given by the Prince's mother for a writ to be issued against the British Government claiming a sum of over £4,000,000. The amount was made up of two separate demands—one for damages for the Prince's alleged illegal detention and the other for the accumulated revenue of his estates.

STORY OF ESCAPE.

Regarding the Prince's mysterious disappearance from his asylum on 31st August (Monday), the "Herald" writes:—

Following his usual custom of visiting Hastings on Mondays, he arrived there at 11 o'clock from Ticehurst in his large limousine car, accompanied by two attendants. With his attendants he visited the promenade, and took up a position near the bandstand. Shortly after his arrival the attendant, who is missing, it is alleged, sent the other attendant to the Hastings Station, some distance from the bandstand, to procure periodicals for the Prince. When his attendant returned the Prince and the other man were missing.

The second attendant who is missing is a man named Bastow, from his St. Leonard's home. He was off on leave on Monday and was due back at 10 p.m., but did not return.

It now appears that in the morning the Prince called at the booking office where bookings for the cross-Channel and coastwise steamers are made, and asked for two tickets for the s.s. Davonia, a paddle steamer which plies between Hastings, Eastbourne and Brighton, and makes frequent trips to Boulogne.

The clerk in charge was doubtful, however, about the nationality of the man, and hesitated to issue the tickets. It surmised that someone else took a ticket for him.

When the Devonia returned to Brighton, and the purser was informed of the disappearance of the Prince, he told the police that he noticed a coloured man, answering the description of the missing prince, on board, but could not say whether he landed or not.

ART SALES SENSATION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Art collectors were surprised to-day by the announcement of the cancellation of the forthcoming sale of the extensive collection of works of art contained in Lord Leverhulme's House at Hampstead. Auctioneers state that an offer had been received from the Anderson Galleries, New York, which it is impossible for them to advise Lord Leverhulme's executors to refuse. Though the executors have a right to reserve any contents which it may be desired for purchase on behalf of the nation the Anderson Galleries will hold the sale on behalf of the executers at New York next year.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Column 6.)

remain long shut up from the world. Even when I was at the Bon dance, I saw no less than three Americans having a look at the show, and making no doubt the same sort of enquiries as I did. It is precisely this sort of economic depravity, which is revolting to American social morals, that they hold up to justify their policy of discrimination. I call upon a leader like Mr. Sanji Muto, the great spinning magnate, to rise and set an example by making an end of this 20th century system of slavery. Until he does this, he will never make a true leader in politics or in society, except as a mere money bag.

JAPAN'S SWEATED MILL LABOUR

GIRLS OF 12 TO 15 AT WORK FOR 12 HOURS

PACKED LIKE SARDINES IN FACTORY DORMITORIES.

The "Osaka Mainichi," one of the most widely circulated daily newspapers of Japan, published the following article, headed "Modern Slavery," from the pen of T. Kadzuomo:—

I was out the other evening to see the Bon dance of girl operatives of one of the spinning mills in the outskirts of Tokyo, and I am still unable to get over the unpleasant impression I then contracted: in fact it is only growing on me. True the sight was exceedingly interesting with hundreds of young women dancing away in the bliss of oblivion of all the worries and cares of this world. The dance began about 8 o'clock with some fifty girls making a circle. The circle kept on growing as more girls joined the dance, until it became an enormous one covering the spacious ground in front of the factory, with perhaps one thousand lassies swinging their arms and stamping their feet to the tune of rustic vocal music. The dance itself was even monotony itself, there being no spirited motion as one sees in the western dance, but easy gestures of four limbs with a swing of the body. The dancers seemed to be all under a spell of ecstacy, and onlookers could not help being carried away by the spirit of the scene before them.

MILLS WORK UNCEASINGLY.

As far as the present was concerned, therefore, I thoroughly enjoyed what I saw; but it was when I began to ask factory people about the daily life of these girls that all the enchantment disappeared, and the reality before me looked like a shadow and mockery with irrepressible wrath rising within me. The mills are at work day and night, all the year round with never a day off, but for a few new year and Bon holidays and the girls are kept at work twelve hours a day, the night shift succeeding the day workers at 6 p.m. to be at the spindles till 6 the next morning, when the day shift take their place. In each case it is a steady 12 hours' work, with but an hour's rest at noon or midnight. This is regular slavery! The slaves of old no doubt had hard-hearted, cruel masters; in some cases; but taken as a whole they had a much easier time. I think it is a shame to the country that there should exist within its doors money-making concerns that make themselves inhuman task-masters of this description.

PACKED LIKE SARDINES.

I found out further that these girls are made to sleep twenty of them in a room of twenty mats in the factory dormitory What with 12 hours of work out of 24, and being packed like sardines in a box at night, it is no wonder that many of them go home with wrecked health, only to seek rest in their early graves. Early, I say, because most of them are young girls of 12 to 15 years of age and four or five years of exacting physical-mental labour must sap their vitality. The cruelty of it!

What is still more intolerable, these young girls are lured out of their parental homes with all kind of inducements presented in the most tempting colours, besides the offer of what may be regarded as a handsome gift to their parents, often accompanied by some months' wages in advance, thus to tie them down to begin with. Once brought to the factory, they become caged birds, the terms of contract binding them down like clanking chains, from which there is no escape until they serve out their years of slavery!

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

Be it noted that I am in no way exaggerating, nor using unnecessarily harsh words, all that I say being nothing more or less than the barest truth. It may be urged that these things exist more or less in all countries in one form or another, and no worthy cause can be served by bringing to light what should be passed over in silence, especially as the girls themselves have practically no complaint to make. But listen! The officials of the mill to which I paid my visit say that indeed they are proud, that theirs is a model establishment of the kind, and that dozens of others mills scattered in different party of the country are far inferior in the treatment of their operatives. Thus the case is not one of moral weakness seeking darkness, but of open business proposition of the most benumbed conscience. Why should not the matter be given all possible publicity which is the best cure for ills of the kind?

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE NOT YET AWAKENED.

The truth is, the public-conscience is not yet awakened to the enormity of the crime which it is and nothing less, but it is high time that it was awakened. The excuse that there are more or less of the same sort of thing to be found in most countries is beneath contempt. What civilized country is there where the leading industrial companies boast of declaring 70 to 80 per cent dividend by working their frail operatives 12 hours a day as did the Japanese spinning companies during the late war time boom? These companies are now complaining of a dull time, and yet they are paying 20 to 30 per cent dividend, and that at the expense of thousands of these poor helpless young women. No amount of apology or explanation will make their lot other than a veritable system of slavery.

I have no desire to make an unnecessary exposure of my own country; but I consider it a greater humiliation to hide a shame than to own it honestly, and try to rise above it. Besides these things never

(Continued in column 6.)

CULTURE CONTACT

SUPREME NEED FOR INDIA

PROF. B. K. SARKAR'S INTERVIEW.

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, the well-known publicist, returned to India on Friday last after twelve years' absence, during which period he visited a number of foreign countries including Egypt, England, Scotland, Ireland, U. S. A., Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy making a study of the peculiar problems of each of those countries and delivering lectures at University centres. Prof. Sarkar went abroad in 1905, after a brilliant university career in India, as Professor of the National Council of Education, Bengal. Prof. Sarkar has important ideas and plans regarding the economic regeneration of India and intends to devote himself to their realization. The Professor fervently believes that India has a mission worthy of her past and that to fulfil that mission she must send out every year batches of young men abroad to assimilate Western ideas by coming into intimate contact with foreign people. So much has he identified himself with this movement, and so much absorbed has he become with the need of culture contact for India that he could not but talk without passion and enthusiasm to our representative who visited him at Taj Mahal Hotel where he has put up. Prof. Sarkar has written a number of books on international politics and some of them including "Futurism of Young Asia," "Postulates of Young India" were highly spoken of in the Press.

A MESSAGE.

The brilliant and eloquent professor, when inquired whether he had met with discriminate treatment during his travels said that discrimination was a matter of law which existed in a few countries. So far as he himself was concerned Prof. Sarkar said that he had received the best of the treatment from every people.

Asked by our representative whether he had any message to convey to Young India since he returned after a number of years, Prof. Sarkar readily consented to give a short one saying:-

"My message is this. The time has come for Young India to think of and lay the foundations of a vigorous and systematic foreign policy. The future of our country will depend on the amount and nature of the intimate intermixing with the greatest nations of the world such as our leading men and women in different walks of life can afford to cultivate. class by class and profession. We are in need of a thorough-going and all-embracing internationalism."

Question: Do you mean to say, Mr. Sarker, that Modern India has all along been rotting in a state of splendid isolation?

Answer: No. But up till now, speaking in general terms, India's contact with outside world has been determined by non-Indian agencies. It is under non-Indian guidance and control that influence of larger world have been brought to bear upon the developments of life and thought in India. Wider civilization has not reached India through Indian middlemen and Indian channels.

Q: What then is your idea of foreign policy?

A: I am pleading for a state of things in which Indians should be able to establish their own agencies in foreign countries in order to investigate on their own responsibility and import from abroad in an independent manner all that they consider to be useful to India at the present stage of National existence. Instead of waiting for foreign nations to bring their goods and ideas, both material and spiritual to our doors, it should be the part of our life's creed boldly to venture out into the world, discover which of the inventions, experiments, ideals, politics and laws of different nations are likely to be regarded as worth having and introduce them to the Indian world through the Indian intermediaries. For Young India should seek to function as a self-conscious, assimilative and pioneering importer or international exchange.

Question: Am I to understand that the Indian agents abroad should function solely as importers? Has India nothing to give to foreigns?

Answer: The foreign policy of which I am talking is not one-sided. It is to include exports from India as well. But these exports no matter what be their character or worth are at present mostly in non-Indian hands. Whatever the world happens to know about India is being administered to them by foreign cultural associations, academies, news agencies and propaganda bureaus. Indian exporters of Indian commodities have appeared on the stage buf few and far between. The thinkers and workers of our country have now to attend serving to removing the great gap in our national life. It is time that Indians be in evidence as representatives and agents of modern India in the chief centres of world intercourse.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Q: Do you mean to say that Indians should launch a scheme of political publicity work in the different centres of the world?

Answer: I possess no political experience myself. But I believe that political propaganda conducted by capable Indians in foreign countries including Great Britain will not fail to do immense good to India and the British Empire as well as to the cause of the world peace. Foreign propaganda is not to be thoughtlessly misunderstood as something identical with anti-British journalism or lecturing outside India.

Q: On what lines do you suggest that foreign propaganda should be carried on?

A: My ideas of foreign policy are not limited to politics alone. I stand for an all-round participation of Young India in world developments from day to-day on all fronts. My internationalism is three-fold. (i) cultural, (ii) economic and (iii) political.

The masses and classes of Indian population will hardly succeed in advancing their self-interest and achieving mentionable results unless they are in constant and growing touch with the masses and classes of other nations on a footing of equality and at every conceivable point of life's activities. Not only the bankers, agriculturists and factory managers, not only peasants and working men, not only chemists, engineers and medical experts, not only lawyers, publicists, labour leaders and politicians but poets, painters, musicians, educationists, journalists and members of other arts and crafts as well have need to be conscious internationalists. They will have to live and move as self-determined importers and exporters, each in his own line, both for their situation as well as for he uplift of our country.

Prof. Sarkar concluding said: "It is internationalism, spirit of a manly fraternising with the other nations, attitude of a humanistic give and take in regard to goods and ideals of foreign peoples, the desire and capability to utilise the varied world forces in the interests of one's own development that will place India on the path of increasing wealth, strength freedom and democracy."

Prof. B. K. Sarkar holds strong opinion on the value of international contact and believes that efforts to send batches of Young Indians to foreign countries for purposes of assimilation and training should be immediately undertaken. Mr. Sarkar has a plan which he proposes to work out during his stay in India.

MYSTERY AT "EXCELSIOR."

"OUR CABARET'S" FAREWELL.

When James Mc Garth Ld., gave the farewell performance of "Our Cabaret" last night, there was a full house eager to do a bit of chorus-singing. The occupants of the two front-stalls were all agog with excitement and their contribution occasionally went ahead of the stage-performance, but there are no rules in leave-taking.

In the latter half of the show, the artists were slack, and those who longed for the "Marcheta" were bitterly disappointed. Frank Milne disappeared after a weak spasm, and the only consolation of the show was the assurance of Reginald Sellack that next year two companies under the auspices of James Mc Garth hoped to revisit Bombay.

To-night is the night—or the night of mystery when Professor Maximilien Langsner hopes to give an exhibition of psychic powers. There is no magic, no mumbo-jumbo, and the professor has a reputation to keep. Mental telepathy and mass-magnetism are his strong points. We hope there will be a rush of critical observers to watch the miracles to-night. The time is 9-30, night, Excelsior.

A DARING DACOITY.

RAID ON MONEY-LENDER'S HOUSE.

CHANDPUR, Sept. 21.

A report of a daring dacoity attended with murder committed last night in the house of Govinda Bepari, a big money leader, in Hanjiganj, was received here this morning. It is reported that the dacoits, numbering twelve or thirteen, armed with guns and spears entered Govinda's house at dead of night and severely wounded Govinda and his brother. They broke open an iron-safe and took away money in currency notes, coins and other valuables. Subsequently about two miles from the scene of the dacoity a free fight is reported to have ensued between the dacoits and the villagers and three dacoits are said to have been captured. Six injured villagers have been brought here for medical treatment and they are lying in the local hospital in a precarious condition. One dead body is under post-mortem examination while it is known for certain that at least two villagers were shot dead by the dacoits.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah who is improving in his health leaves Madras tomorrow for Bangalore to spend the rest of his leave.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Baroda and Her Highness Rani Saheb of Sahantwadi visited Shri Shivaji Maratha Schools, Poona. They witnessed the native athletic sports and expressed their satisfaction at the general progress of the schools.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari will preside over the Assam Students' Conference at Jorhat on 30th September.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and the Hon. Saiyed Raza Ali on the 21st inst.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading paid a visit to the Lady Reading Hospital.

LATE SIR R. BHANDARKAR.

UNIVERSITY SENATE'S TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Tuesday night at the University Hall, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

Sir Chimanlal said before proceeding to business he wanted to express the great loss this University had sustained by the death of Sir Rama Krishna Bhandarkar. They all knew what a familiar figure he was in the University for many years, of which he was at one time the Vice-Chancellor. He was a person who had attained a world-wide reputation for Oriental scholarship, and he was an example to many students in this University and in other places also of what application coupled with keen intellect could do. Sir Chimanlal remembered Sir Rama Krishna in the old days when he came to the Elphinstone College as a student and the latter was a professor then. In those days he had already secured a great reputation as a scholar, and the students looked up to him with great reverence and as years went on that reverence increased,—not only of the students but all those who came into contact with him. In his death the University had sustained a great loss and he asked for permission to communicate their feelings to the members of the deceased's family.

On the motion of Prof. P. A. Wadia the Senate decided to give a silver medal called "The Cobden Club Medal" to be awarded annually to the candidate who passed the B. A. examination with Honours in Economics and obtained the highest total of marks in all the four papers in Economics in the optional groups of History and Economics.

On the motion of Principal M. L. Tanpan the Senate accepted the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of biennial University scholarship in commerce in the name of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved that the offer of Rs. 15,000 in bonds by the trustee of the late Mr. Ratanji R. Desai for a research scholarship in medicine in Mr. Desai's name, be accepted. The motion was passed.

For the four seats on the syndicate the following were elected by the Senate: Dr. M. V. Mehta, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Dr. R. N. Ranina and Dr. H. Mann, the rejected candidates being Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed, the Rev. Fr. Dahr, Prof. D. D. Kapadia, the Rev. J. Mckenzie, Prof. K. T. Shah and Prof. A. K. Trivedi.

Principal A. L. Coverntor moved that the following gentlemen be appointed University post-graduate lecturers for the current year: Dr. V. S. Sukthanker (Comparative Philology), the Rev. R. Zimmermann (Vedic Studies), Dr. S. K. Belvalker (Vedantashastra), Principal N. M. Shah (Theory of Functions, etc), Prof. K. R. Gunjiker (Electricity and Magneticism etc) and the Rev. H. Rafael (Dynamics and Spherical Astronomy).

The proposition was carried.

A PARSI B Sc. (TECH.)

News has been received by the last mail that Mr. Dorab Framji D. Kapadia, a Bachelor of Arts of the Bombay University, has passed the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination of the University of Manchester in the Second class. After graduating from the St. Xavier's College Mr. Dorab served as an apprentice manager for one year at one of the largest Cotton Mills in Bombay. He then proceeded to Manchester in August, 1922, and joined the College of Tech-

nology of that city, and, after undergoing a course of training in that College for three years, has now graduated in that subject.

Mr. Kapadia has also passed the final examinations A and B in Cotton Spinning of the City and Guilds of the London Institute. He also served for some time at the extensive works of the manufacturers Messrs. Brookes and Doxay Ltd., and has had practical experience. Mr. Dorab has thus specialised in complete textile technology, such as cotton spinning, weaving, engineering, chemistry of textiles, electro-technics, designing, dyeing and bleaching and has made a special study of the organisation and management at several mills in Lancashire.

THE WAY TO FREEDOM.

STRENGTH WITHIN OURSELVES TO SUFFER.

PATNA, Sept. 22.

In a statement to the Press, Maulana Mahomed Ali says:—

"The success of Congress does not depend upon the number of its members nor upon the union of parties but upon the strength it develops in ourselves. Conceive of all parties in India and all 330 millions combining together in Congress and yet not affecting the attitude of the bureaucracy and British nation to any purpose. The entire question is this. What is the country going to do if its demand is still treated with contempt? People who are not prepared to make any sacrifice have not the right to put forward any demands and every demand that they put forward deserves to be treated with contempt.

We must be Ready to Die.

The British Nation is not a nation of cowards and not a nation of people who understand or believe in theory, no matter how logical and perfect. They only believe in the logic of market place. They value our need of freedom by what we are prepared to pay for it. The British constitution itself was won by the readiness of the British to take risks and make sacrifices. King John signed Magna Charta at Runnymedo because the Barons were ready to take the life of John or give their own lives in endeavouring to secure their liberty. The British will pretend to be our trustees with as much show of righteousness and determination as Charles showed in demanding the recognition of his divine right but the moment we are strong enough to die for our country they will surrender to us all the theories in which they have no faith at heart rather than challenge the might of India's teeming millions. It is not necessary to kill. All that is needed is the readiness to die. But I do not expect that readiness from men who are not even prepared to spin unless it be the spinning of political yarns. Men who are not prepared to put on Khaddar because it is thick and coarse will not be prepared to be flayed alive and it is men who are ready to be flayed alive for a cause that can alone save their souls. No Liberal, Independent or Swarajist can give me the example of a single nation in the world that ever secured anything, much less its liberty, by making speeches and writing articles. Gentlemen who are not prepared to give up stiff collars and boiled shirts know nothing of the rigours of the battlefields in which empires are won and lost to-day.

Bloody Battle or Spinning.

"Differences between the parties seem to be very little beyond differences of labels. The Swarajists seem to expect Swaraj to be won in the division lobbies at the end of a stormy debate. The Independents seem to expect to win it in the same manner but their debate is not likely to be very stormy. Perhaps they expect to win it not by opposing a bill or resolution of Government but by moving an amendment. The Liberals seem to expect to win it by going into the same lobby with the Government, of course, making speeches in which they would make patriotic reservations and voicing patriotic protests. To my mind it can only come as the result of a bloody battle in the bad old way or through spinning away for all we are worth in our village homes in the good new way of the Mahatma. The first is no doubt a short cut, however, risky. But we could not take a short cut even if we would take it because our swords were taken away from us long ago and our young under-graduates too regard even football and cricket sometimes as formidable games. The charkha requires the minimum sacrifice of the maximum number. It would succeed to-morrow if the Mahatma could unbind the spell of the West on our educated classes. This foolish gentry seems to be incapable of doing anything but talk and write."

Swarajists, the Weak Link.

Referring to the Councils, Mr. Mahomed Ali says:—

"I am no believer to-day any more than yesterday in the Council Entry but desiring that my Council friends should not blame us if they do not succeed in winning Swaraj in their division lobbies I am prepared to allow them to use the Congress organisation for their Council purposes. If personal pique does not take the place of patriotic consideration in six months more after our surrender of the Congress to them our Swarajist brothers would come back to us after turning their backs on the Councils and then we could march together to the country and vitalise it and gain vitality in ourselves from the men whose life is a long drawn question between a crop and a crop. They are the weak link in India to-day and yet they are not only our strongest but our only chain when once they became linked to us and we become linked to them by common feeling, common suffering and common work for the common weal of India and that day the real Commonwealth of India Bill would be framed and considered and passed in one sitting. To-day we play the tune but the masses do not dance to it because there is no harmony between their desires and ours. Can any of us, except the man who continued to spin for half an hour every day even to the last day of his 21 days fast this time last year, put our hand on our breast and say that we have felt for the masses? Yet, it is only by doing that that we would persuade them to dance to the tune that we played.—A.P.

MR. S. R. DAS'S APPOINTMENT.

LORD LYTTON'S NOMINEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The appointment of Mr. S. R. Das of Calcutta as the Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council has come as a surprise especially in quarters where it was believed that this time at least the legitimate and pressing claims of Bombay would not be ignored. The surprise is greater because there is already a Bengalee in the Executive Council of the Governor-General in Sir B. N. Mitra who from the end of October becomes the seniormost Indian member of the Cabinet although he has not been many months since he was promoted to the Cabinet rank. Another objection expressed against the appointment of Mr. S. R. Das is that he is the Advocate-General of Bengal and as such is already an official. The appointments of Law Members have hitherto with very few exceptions been made from entirely non-official Indian ranks, but once again an official has been promoted; thus all the three Executive Councillors are promoted from official ranks.

The appointment of Mr. S. R. Das is believed here as the work of Lord Lytton when he was acting as the Viceroy, an arrangement which Lord Reading did not want to upset out of deference to the Governor of Bengal, but Bombay has been insulted and the much pampered province of Bengal given the most favoured treatment. This is the feeling expressed in non-official circles of Simla. Mr. S. R. Das is not particularly a brilliant lawyer like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and his political complexion is more of the subservient type. It is a pity that the circle of Indian Members on the Viceroy's Cabinet has become miserably weak and inefficient and that there will be no one who will command the confidence of even the moderate section on Indian opinion. Already the position of the Law Member is very anomalous as expressed by Sir Mahomed Shafi, the ex-Law Member a few days ago at a dinner given in honour of the present Law Member. Sir Mahomed Shafi said that although he (Law Member) is in charge of law yet law and justice are under the control of the Home Member and he is nothing but a mere figurehead, a so-called superintendent of legislation. This exactly represents the position which Mr. S. R. Das will occupy in succession to Sir B. N. Sarma in Simla and Delhi as Sir B. N. Mitra will be the seniormost Indian Member. He will of course be the leader of the Council of State and if Mr. Graham, the Legislative Department Secretary does not like the new Law Member in the Assembly to eclipse him then Mr. S. R. Das will be shunted to the Council of State as a member.

HON MR. PATEL.

TO LEAVE SIMLA TO-DAY.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly entertained to a successful tea party about a hundred members of the Ministerial establishment of the Legislative Department this evening in the committee room of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Patel is leaving to-morrow (Wednesday) for Bombay, where he will arrive at the Victoria Terminus on the evening of Friday the 25th instant.—A.P.

KING FEISUL'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

King Feisul is looking very much better. He has gained five pounds weight in a fortnight and intends to return to Baghdad as quickly as possible. He will probably leave England within the next week and stay a few days at Vichy "en route" to Iraq.—Reuter.

GERMAN EMBARGO ON TEXTILES RAISED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Lancashire Textile circles were pleasantly surprised by the announcement of the news of the removal of all restrictions on the import of textiles into Germany.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had complained last year to the Premier Mr. MacDonald that the German import license system had practically excluded British textiles and urged modification in the Anglo-German trade treaty which was then being negotiated. Germany then promised consideration of the complaint and has now ratified a clause of the treaty completely raising the embargo.—Reuter.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Cape Town.—The "Arundel Castle" sailed to England with 130 passengers. It is carrying 120 firemen and trimmers who have been recruited locally many of whom are Dutch speaking South Africans.—Reuter's Special.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

MAHATMAJI'S CONFESSION

M. SHAUKAT ALI ON SAFETY OF HOLY PLACES.

PATNA, Sept. 21.

Presiding over the District Khilafat Conference to-night Maulana Shaukat Ali reminded the audience of the great work that had done for the Khilafat. He emphasised that the only way to secure freedom of the world from imperialistic domination was to make India free. It was intolerable that, although there were about eight crores of Mussalmans in India, their Holy Places should be in jeopardy. He appealed to them to devote themselves to the cause of their religion and their country. He deplred the present communal tension and said if they did not stop it ere long Hindus would fight Hindus and Mussalmans would fight Mussalmans. They wanted no Sultan or King for the Hedjaz which should be a republic. The speaker urged the convening of a world Islamic Conference to consider the question of the governance of their Holy Places. He declared that there was no power on earth who would dare to menace Islam and the world should be made to think that if any one dared to raise his eyes against Islam he would be up against the united Islamic fraternity.

Mahatma Gandhi said if he did not want to speak on Hindu-Muslim unity it was because he realised that he and the Ali Brothers had now no hold over them. The charkha, he said, was dearer to him. He advised them to work for the charka and khaddar because that would give them an additional income. He had seen the condition of the Mohamedan peasantry. He appealed to them not so much for their benefit as for their poor brothers.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU ADDRESSES STUDENTS,

PATNA, Sept. 21.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presented this afternoon the institute cup to the Patna College team. Addressing the students she said they must be sportsmen as sports were after all another aspect of national life.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In a statement issued to the press the Raja Saheb of Salimpore, chairman of the Reception Committee of the all-India consultative conference regarding the Hedjaz situation, says that the conference will open at 2 p.m. on the 27th. Admission will be with free tickets obtainable from the secretary who will arrange free board and lodging for delegates if previously informed. The reception committee warns Indian Muslims against mischievous rumours that the proposed conference is called to further the Sheriffian propaganda. They are further warned against the propaganda of Ibn Saud and his Wahabi agents.—A. P.

Under the Patronage of the Baroda Government, 7th Athletic Tournaments will be held in December next; entry closes on 20th November next. For particulars, application to the Tournament Secretaries. Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda.

A one day cricket match was played between the Railway Indian Institute, Nandgaon and the Royal Cricket Club, Chalisgaon on the 20th Sept. and was drawn in favour of the Royal Cricket Club.

Mr. Victor Butler, son of His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, who came to Burma on a short visit in August last left on Saturday last for Calcutta *en route* to England via Basra.

A correspondent wires from Cawnpore:—The Cawnpore Hindu Sabha has decided to hold a special session of the All-India Hindu Sabha during the Congress session at Cawnpore. A provisional Reception Committee has been formed. Representatives of various Hindu Sabhas are requested to send their delegates.

Mr. G. S. Birla has donated Rs. 50,000 for the Women's Home at or near the Benares Hindu University with which the name of his wife Srimati Mahadevi will be associated. He has also donated Rs. 50,000 to the same University as the nucleus fund for the preparation of text books in Hindi for Intermediate and Degree courses.

SPIRITUAL-RECORDER.

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R1741A

TURKEY AND MOSUL

A NATIONAL STAKE

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.

The Turkish Delegation to Geneva was given an enthusiastic and rousing send-off by a crowd of people, among whom the younger element was more prominent. Students from various colleges, members of different sports-clubs, delegates from the several Labour Unions, members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, Merchants, representatives from the Municipal Council, Police and Army and big local Civil and Military officials formed the motely crowd that gathered on the Serkdji Railway station to see-off Dr. Tewfiq Rushdi Bey, the Head Turkish Delegate and the present Foreign Minister, who the day before had come from Angora to proceed to Geneva. From Angora to Stamboul, he shared his Railway compartment with the Soviet Ambassador, who was going away on leave. A special importance was attached to this joint-travel by the local press here. This "coincidence," may prove pregnant with big developments in future, if complications arise on the Mosul question; for the Soviet Official Press, from which I quoted last time, is whole-heartedly supporting the Turkish claim to Mosul.

Members of the Student Community gathered at the Railway station on the occasion, made some very moving speeches, exhorting Dr. Tewfique Rushdi Bey not to accept any thing short of the complete restoration of the whole of Mosul Vilayet to Turkey and promising him the full support of the Young Turkish generation which would unwaveringly stand by he Government in all circumstances in order to vindicate Turkish honour and claim to Mosul. Prominently was displayed on the occasion a red Turkish flag bearing the inscription "Long live the National Pact!" It may be remembered that it was the 'National Pact', formulated by the first Turkish National Assembly in the beginning of the Turkish Nationalist Struggle against the Greek and Allied marauders for which the whole Turkish Nation stood up as one man, five years ago, and defended it to the bitter end. Restoration of Mosul to Turkey is one of the important articles of this Pact.

The enthusiasm displayed on this occasion by the Turkish people seems to have damped the hopes of the British Press representatives here. They must have been reminded of the grim Turkish determination which the phrase "Defence of the National Pact" signifies. The messages telegraphed by them on this day to England, are less boisterous in their tone about British Iraqian claims to Mosul. But to conceal their anxiety, and even disappointment, they easily offered an explanation for this spontaneous manifestation of Turkish zeal. They said that it was all worked by an officially inspired local press! No doubt; the local press here has been arousing the public to the realisation of what is involved in the decisions of the coming session of the League Council. But to say, that these writings were inspired by the officials, displays an utter ignorance of Turkish affairs. Stamboul Press never obeys official commands. It lays claims to the freedom of Press and speech,' in season and out of season. The incessant advocacy of Turkish claims by it on this occasion and the unflinching support given by it to the Government version of the Mosul Report, mean that a real national Turkish interest is at stake.

But as the days roll on, matters seem to take a more threatening aspect. On the 27th instant was published here the news that on Aug. 24, 500 civilians and soldiers, advancing northwards from Rowndúz, crossed the Brussels line in the north of Mosul and attacked the local Turkish posts of Shapatan in the Hekari Vilayet; but were repulsed by the Turkish guards, with losses. A protest has been made by the Turkish Government to the League and the British Government.

This news created a 'panic' in the Stamboul Bource and the speculators tried to grind their axe more thoroughly by spreading alamist news about an imminent Anglo-Tudkish war. The Turkish Lara, which was quoted the day before, at 810 to a sterling crashed down to 850 to a sterling. But the Turkish Government was not slow to take energetic steps against those who wanted to creat a storm in the calm sea of Turkish life in order to fish at ease in troubled waters. At once came the militant orders from the Finance Minister to lock the doors of the Exchange for one week during which the Mosul Question would be threshed out in the League Council. Any body found doing business and buying and selling the Turkish Lira outside the precincts of the Exchange Office would be liable to be tried by the Tribunal of Independence. At this time of the year, when Turkish exports are increasing and the balance of trade is in favour of Turkey, the Turkish Currency should have improved its buying capacity and in fact it was rising for the last three or four weeks. But the machinations of the speculators who always try to embarras the Nationalist Government; for, they being non-Turks have no sympathy with Turkish ideals, forced the hands of the Government to adapt the drastic, measures which would necessarily cause great inconvenience to the Turkish producers and exporters.

RECALL OF THE GREEK DEFEAT.

This week three years ago, began the fateful and sweeping drive by the Turkish Nationalist armies against the Greeks on the Afium Kara Hissar Front. It was a dangerous stake, to which Turkey had pawned her last man, last shot and last penny.

Her fate was to be decided on this battlefield. Her best General, the Ghazi Pasha himself, guided the operation which he had planned a few days before in consultation with his Master-Strategist, Mashal Fevzi Pasha, the head of the Turkish General Staff. I have it on the authority of an American correspondent who was present at the time in Angora, when the Ghazi, under the thunder of the booming cannon-fire of the Greeks confided to the audience his plans about this perilous campaign which was destined to hurl the Greeks into the sea. The unequal fight in which the Greek hordes numbeded three to one Turkish soldier, began on Aug. 26 three years ago. For five days the contest was waged the issue hung in the balance, when at Domlon Pekar, the Ghazi himself took up the command and cealt the crushing blow to the Greeks, from the stunning effect of which they never revived. The Greek Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Trikopolis was a captive and the Greek army was smashed. The action at Domlon Pekar has since then been known as the "Battle of the Commander-in-Chief" amongst the Turks; for the Turkish hero himself was in command of Nationalist forces. To-day, Turkey is celebrating the fourth anniversary of this historical fight which will be remembered with pride by not only Turkey and Moslems but by the whole East for generations to come and which will give life—bestowing inspiration to many a weak nation struggling against a mighty enemy.

On this solemn and happy occasion, military honours will be shown to the "unknown dead Soldier" of the Domlon Pekar action and big crowds will take part in the ceremony at Afiun Kara Hissar. But the Turkish Nation is not forgetful of the duties which fall to her lot in future and the Government are not unmindful of the dangers which may befall new Turkey in the years to come. This occasion has been devoted to the collection of funds for the Aviation Fleet. At various reaction-resorts last night meetings were held, dances and balls were arranged, the proceeds of which went to swell the coffers of the Aviation Society. All the Cafes and Casinces and restaurants contributed their one day's income to the funds of the Society, some seven thousand bows and girls distributed rosettes on behalf of the Society and collected subscriptions. Motor-drivers of Stamboul also contributed one day's income of theirs to the funds of the Society. On this day, the whole city presented the appearance of a bride dressed in a gala dress. Thess festivities lasted till the early hours of the next morning.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Responding to the invitation of the people of Kastamuni Vilayet, the Ghazi Pasha undertook last week a tour through that territory and visited the cities of Kastamuni and Aneboli, etc. This was his first visit to these cities. He was given a unique reception, the unprecedented warmth of which he himself admitted. In reply to the speeches of students, he addressed a crowd of men and women gathered to welcome him in their midst, with two noteworthy speeches, excerpts from which I quote below:—

Reviewing the work of the Revolution he said "I ask you a few questions. Could we allow the Sultans, who kept the country and the nation submerged in degradation, to remain in Turkey any longer?" Cries of "No! No!!" resounded in the hall of the local Turkish club ("Turk Ojiaghi") where the speech was delivered." Could those who called themselves Calipha and pretended to be "God's Shadow" and the "Representatives of the Prophet" be allowed to dupe the nation any more by means of their unholy pretentions?" "No! No!!" was the reply. "We were obliged to take these drastic measures and take them quickly. Our nation must walk on the path to progress and civilisation. There is no 'urning back from this path. Forward we must go. Reason and intellect should guide our path and nothing else. The best path is the path of civilisation. We must prove that we are a worthy member of the family of civilised nations. Nothing should bar our way to progress and prosperity."

Coming to the question of dress and appearance he said:—"We can wear the Fez which is a Greek head-dress in its origin; we can put on the Jewish flowing frocks; but we should not put on the modern dress. Why? The present Turkish dress is not our national dress. To revive the Turanian dress and appearance is impossible. The only alternative is to adopt the international dress. We have our Religious Department, the members of which possess a certain standard of learning and wear a certain kind of dress. Why should others who do not possess those qualifications put on their dress and dupe the people with false appearances? All but the members of the Religious Department shall put on modern dress." Coming to the social questions he said:—"Our society is based on family i.e. the association of a man and woman. How can our Society progress as a whole, if half of it remains deprived of all education and learnings is kept bound down by the trammels of old customs? Let them keep their faces uncovered so that their brains may receive the light of culture and education. We must hear all dangers which may arise while we execute this reform. Even if some sacrifices are demanded of us, we should not hesitate in offering them."

THIAGARAJA INSTITUTE OF MUSIC.

A Tanjore correspondent writes:—Master Manhar Barve, the thirteen-year-old musical prodigy of Maharashtra, gave a farewell concert last week at Tanjore in the Kamakshi Ambal Hall before a crowded house. Master Manhar's extraordinary skill in music was very much appreciated by the audience. A gold medal was presented to Master Manhar on behalf of the Mahratta community of Tanjore.

It was announced towards the end of the concert that Professor Barve was making arrangements for the early establishment of a central institute of music, called "The Thiagaraja Manhar Institute of Music and Musical Industry" where the science, practice and theory of music and allied sciences and arts will be taught in a rational way. Master Manhar Barve will give some concerts in Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Tiruvalur Pudukottah, Karaikudi and Madura after which he proposes to go to Ceylon.

MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. PRAGJI SOORJI

A NIGHT "DARSHAN."

The following is in continuation of the report, published on Monday's issue of this journal, of the cross-examination by Mr. J. G. Patel of Mr. Pragji Soorji, one of the complainants in the defamation case which he and Goswamini Shri Bhagirthi Vahuji Maharaj, widow of the late Goswami Shri Devakinandanacharya, a Vaishnav Maharaj have filed against Mr. Pravasi Pagel and Mr. T. W. Joshi, editor and printer respectively of the "Pole", a journal published in Bombay:—

Q.—When was the ceremony of 'Chhappan Bhoga' carried on in Bombay? Mr. Patel: Your Worship, 'Chhappan Bhoga' means 56 sacrifices.)—A. In the month of Joshta that is May and June. (Mr. Patel: Your Workship, in connection with this ceremony a controversy was started in Bombay papers. There was a correspondence about it in different newspapers to the effect that the Maharajah, who was to perform the ceremony, had no right to do so, thereby wasting money, and misleading people to do a thing which was not sanctioned by "Shastras." Such correspondence led us to write our own opinion in the "Pole."—(The Court: Who performs the ceremony?—Mr. Patel: The Maharajah?)

A MIDNIGHT "DARSHAN."

Q.—The opening 'darshan' of this ceremony was to be at night—during night time?—(The Court: I believe, Mr. Patel, you are going on another point?—Mr. Patel: No, your Worship, I am on the point of the controversy which began in the press on account of this particular feature of the "opening *darshan*."—The Court: You are now going to the point that there was a controversy?—Mr. Patel: Yes.—The Court: That controversy gave rise to certain articles in the press, and a part of the controversy was either by way of a reply or in support of the "opening darshan" at night. On that point you are cross-examining the witness?—Mr. Patel: Yes.) The "opening *darshan*" of the ceremony was advertised to take place at night—midnight?

A.—The "darshan" takes place as soon as the 'naivyad' is ready. There is no settled, hard and fast, rule about when the "darshan" should takes place. It takes place when the 'naivyad' is ready. This 'Chhappan Bhog' ceremony took place in the Bhoiwada Haveli.

Q.—Boards were placed outside the Haveli announcing the darshan at night?—A. I do not know about the boards.

Q.—Are you in a position to deny that any boards were placed outside the Haveli? (The Court: He has answered the question.)

Q.—What time did you go for "darshan"? (The Court: Ask him if he went to "darshan"?)

Q.—Did you go to "darshan"? A.—Yes. (The Court: What time? A.—In the morning at 8 a.m.)

Q.—Do you know there was an out cry in your community as well as in papers, do you know in the papers as well as in your community there was an outcry against the "darshan" being at night? A.—Not in the community.

Q.—Among the Vaishnavas? A.—Yes. Among the "Tufania" (i.e., obscurantists) I have read in papers that there was a "tufan", an outcry about the "darshan" being at night. The outcry was made by "tufanias." (Mr. Patel: "Tufanias" means interested parties. Mr. Kanuga: It means agitators.) Some agitators were responsible for the outcry. I read in papers that some agitators had brought forth this movement of opposition, had raised a hue and cry against the "night-darshan." (The following note was taken by Court of this answer: "Some agitators have raised an outcry in papers for the "darshan" being reserved at night, and I read of it in papers." (Mr. Oliveira: Your Worship has got midnight in the witness's answer? The witness says only "night" and not "midnight.")

Q.—When Devakinandan was staying in your house, he had a separate chamber for himself? (The Court: "Separate room?") A.—No, he had no separate room.

Q.—Did he have a separate bed-room for himself? A.—Yes, he was staying on the first floor, and I was staying on the second floor.

Q.—Why did you say he did not get separate quarters?. (Mr. Oliveira: The question is of a separate room. Mr. Patel: The first floor was left in the occupation of Devakinandan and his "risala." (The Court: Witness said that.)

Q.—When was it that he first came to your house? A.—1964 Sam. That was at the Warden Road bungalow.

Q.—Was he staying at Waghji Kuverji prior to that date? A.—Yes.

VALLABHLALJI'S MARRIAGE.

Q.—How long did he stay in your house at Warden Road? A.—To the end of his life.

Q.—How many years would it be? (The Court: The answer given by the witness to the previous question cannot be correct. Mr. Oliveira: He died out of Bombay.) A.—He was in my bungalow for about 4 years and a half or 5 years.

Q.—Was Vallabhlalji married whilst Devakinandan was putting up at your bungalow at Warden Road? A.—Before that. Before Devakinandan came to stay in my Warden Road bungalow. In 1960 Devakinandan was staying in my Walkeshwar bungalow.

Q.—Can you tell us how old Vallabhlalji was when he was married? A.—About 14 years of age.

Q.—And his wife's age at the time? A.—I believe about 11 years; so far as I know, she was about 11 years. In our religion a girl must be married before puberty—before she comes of age.

"AN INCARNATION OF GOD."

Q.—Mr. Pragji, you hold a Maharajah as an incarnation of "Prabhu" (i.e., God), "Prabhu-Avatar"? A.—Our Shastras say that there is no difference between a "guru" and "Ishwar" (i.e., Almighty.) (The Court: That is not the question. The question is: "Do you believe your Maharajah to the incarnation of 'Prabhu'?" To Mr. Patel: In asking this question, do you mean the belief of the witness? Mr. Patel: Whether the "Vaishnavas" believe so?) A.—We think that "Ishwar", "Prabhu", "Dattatrya" and "Shankar" are the same. (The Court: That is not the question. The question is: "Do the "Vaishnavas" believe the Maharajah as the incarnation of 'Prabhu'?"

Q.—Do not the "Vaishnavas" believe that the Maharajah is Shri Krishna's "Sakshat Avatar", i.e., the very incarnation)? A.—No. (The Court: I do not follow you, Mr. Patel. Mr. Patel: Your Worship, the Maharajah is spoken of as "Prabhuji" and 'Maha-Prabhuji", and several actions are alleged against Devakinandan. I want to find out whether Devakinandan had or had not done what is complained of in this couplet. There is an allegation that dancing of girls is allowed before the Maharajas. They are my instructions. The Court: Oh, I see. You can repeat the question.)

Q.—I want to know whether the "Vaishnavas" believe the Maharajah to be the incarnation of the Almighty "Prabhu"? (No answer.) (The Court: The witness can say 'I do not know.")

Q.—Do the "Vaishnavas" believe the Maharajah to be "Shri Krishna-Avatar"? A.—We do not believe, the "Vaishnavas" do not believe, that the Maharajas are the incarnations of Shri Krishna.

Q.—You call them "Prabhuji" and "Maha-Prabhuji"? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have got a "murti" (i.e., idol) of Shri Thakorji in your house? A.—Yes. This idol is also to be found in all the Havelis of Maharajah.

Q.—Everything that is given to this "Murti" is given to the Maharajah as the incarnation alone of Shri Thakorji? (The Court: I should think it was otherwise. Everything given to the Maharajah is given to the idol. Mr. Patel: No. The Court: Everything dedicated to God is appropriated by the Maharaja. What is your point, Mr. Patel? Mr. Patel: Everything given—every dedication made—by "Vaishnava." The Court: Made to? Mr. Patel: To Thakoreji in the "murti". The Court: That is appropriated by the Maharajah. Mr. Patel: I ask whether the Maharajah stands as Thakoreji's incarnation. The Court: Put that question, but I do not see what your point is. Mr. Patel: I am going to put it in a different way.)

Q.—Your Maharajah poses as Shri Thakoreji incarnate? (The Court: Instead of the word "poses" use the word "pretend.") A.—No. Our Maharajas do not pose as Thakoreji incarnate.

DANCING GIRLS.

Q.—In the presence of your Thakoreji's "murti", dancing of girls is held on all occasions? A.—There is a custom among Hindus to have the dancing and singing in temples. (The Court: That is so.)

Q.—This dancing, which is supposed to be held to please Thakoreji, is really to please the Maharajah? (Mr. Oliveira: That is the part of religion, your Worship. The Court: I do not see this is a relevant question.)

Q.—At the marriage of Vallabhlalji were you present? (The Court: You are going to the second article? Mr. Patel: No; I am referring to "Veshyas" (i.e., singing girls) being brought to Vallabhlalji's marriage. The Court: That is in the second article. I asked you about it, and you said 'no.' Mr. Patel: No, Sir, that reference is in the last part of the first article. The Court: Oh, yes. (To the witness) Were you present? A.—I was present at the marriage of Vallabhlalji.

Q.—Do you swear and say that no dancing girls were called on that occasion? A.—No.

Q.—You swear and say? A.—Yes, I swear and say there was no dancing of girls on the occasion of Vallabhlalji's marriage; there was then no dancing by dancing girls.

Q.—Do you know "Bapu Tara"? A.—Yes. I know her. She was not called at that marriage, no, she was not. I want to explain how I happened to know Bapu Tara. (The point was dropped.)

Q.—Did you call Bapu Tara at your house when the Maharajah was staying at your house at Warden Road? (The Court: Question disallowed. Mr. Oliveira: It is not relevant. Mr. Patel: I will now turn to the second article.)

After some further cross-examination the case was adjourned to the 29th instant at 11-30 a.m., Mr. Patel remarking that he was prepared to produce evidence on all the points he had been cross-examining Mr. Pragji about. Mr. Patel also applied to the Court to dispose of the examination of Mr. Chhotalal immediately, but it was held over, and the Court rose.

INDIAN MUSIC.

Begum Atiya Faizee Rahmin, Hon. Secretary, All-India Music Conference, has addressed the following letter to the "Times of India":—

Dear Mr. Editor,—I was amused to read in to-day's issue of the "Times of India" of the glowing description of Miss Maud Macarthy's performance in London on Indian Music. I have as a matter of fact just returned from London and happen to know the lady intimately.

She was in India for some time studying Indian Music and gives these performances now and then. The whole is a pleasing stage effect and the music of her own imagination rendered in a pleasing voice, as she used to be a violinist of fame in England at one time—but all these qualifications combined have absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with the classical melodies of India—just as much as Mr. E. C. Clements Shruti Harmonium is removed from the real shrutis of Indian Music.

When an Art is degenerate these sensationalisings are bound to occur—particularly in the European world as their knowledge is always based on the superficial.

'CARELESS POLICE INVESTIGATION."

EUROPEAN ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 20.

Criminal cases in the Thana Sessions Court are not uncommon in which defence counsel find a good fulcrum for criticising the conduct of the Police, but seldom has a lawyer had occasion to vent his indignation in open Court in the way Mr. W. A. Rege, a well-known Thana pleader, did while addressing the jury in a case recently tried before Mr. A. K. Asundi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, in which Mr. B. J. Spiers, Assistant Controller, G. I. P. Railway at Kalyan, had been charged as follows:—

That he on or about the 12th day of June 1924 at Kalyan, with intent to cause injury to one Nanekhan Gulamhusen falsely charged him before the Police Sub-Inspector of Kalyan with having committed an offence, to wit the offence of theft by a servant knowing at the time that there was no just or lawful grounds for such charge against the said Nanekhan and that the accused thereby committed an offence punishable under Sec. 211 of the I. P. C.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while Mr. W. A. Rege, pleader defended the accused.

The defence was that the charge had been brought against the accused owing entirely to the carelessness of the Police investigation conducted by Sub-Inspector Reuben. The accused had the strongest possible "bona fides" suspicion that his servant Nanekhan had committed the theft in respect of which he lodged his complaint with the Police.

Mr. Rege in concluding his address reiterated that Sub-Inspector Reuben had by his carelessness in dealing with the investigation matter caused great hardship to an innocent man and that the accused should be acquitted.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" the accused was acquited.

SHAH HARGOVAN ANANDJI DESAI BOARDING INSTITUTION.

The sixth annual gathering of the above institution was held on Monday the 14th instant at Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road when Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad presided.

After the guests were welcomed report of the last gathering was read by Mr. N. N. Mehta, and this was followed by a detailed history of the institution. References were made to the careers of some of the past boarders who have distinguished themselves.

Mr. Maneklal S. Vyas, the first superintendent of the institution also spoke. The president in his speech expressed the inability of the trustees to provide a building of its own. He advised the students to build up sound character and to behave in a way worthy of the institution. He also emphasised that it was the bounden duty of all the past boarders to help the institution in one way or the other. Dramatic performances, serious and comic followed. The president and the guests were garlanded. Prizes to successful actors in the performances were distributed by Mrs. Setalwad. A group photo was taken by the "Chronicle" representative. A vote of thanks to the President and the guests and to the landlords followed and the delightful function terminated with light refreshments and Pan Supari.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

had made similar complaints against the opponent. While these complaints were still pending and investigations were going on, the opponent on 1st June filed a case of defation against the applicants under Section 500 of the Penal Code with a view, it was alleged, of terrorising the witnesses who might be called in support of the complaints. Further, the case was filed in the Court of "B" Bench of Magistrate in the city of Dharwar, although it had no jurisdiction, and the complaint was presented by the opponent not in the Court but to the Chairman of the Bench at his private residence. The applicants having objected, the case was sent to the District Magistrate for orders, and the latter though holding that the Court had no jurisdiction, ordered the case to be tried by the same Court on the ground that the other Court was sufficiently engaged in criminal work and that it was desirable for departmental reasons that the case should be disposed of expeditiously.

The applicants stated that the opponent who has been holding his present office in the Taluka for the last 7 years had established such a terror that they they apprehended that they would not be able to get their witnesses to depose anything against the opponent in the vitiated atmosphere there. The Chairman of the Bench, it was further alleged, had openly said that the sub-Inspector was innocent and that the applicants were rascals. On the first day of the hearing, neither the opponent nor his pleader appeared in Court, and the Bench instead of dismissing the complaint, waited for two hours, sent a peon to request him to attend, and on receiving a note from his pleader adjourned the case. On the next hearing, although the Bench was informed that the second applicant was seriously ill and that a medical certificate would follow in a short time, the Bench at once issued a warrant of arrest and handed it to the opponent to execute it, but it was cancelled as the certificate happened to arrive in time and the case was adjourned till the next day. The applicants then approached the District Magistrate for a transfer of the case to some other Court, which was refused. Under the above circumstances, and in view of the hurry with which the case is sought to be gone through, the applicants apprehended that the trial would not be just and impartial, and prayed for an order to quash the proceedings or to transfer the case to some other Court where the atmosphere might not be vitiated.

Their Lordships issued a rule against the opponent to show cause why the application should not be granted.

HIGH COURT.

BREACH OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

IS AN ELEPHANT DRIVER A WORKMAN?

Whether a "mahaut" or an elephant driver can be called a "workman" was the interesting point that came up for consideration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonker during the hearing of a case under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.

Kutta Bella Ravat, the accused in the case, undertook to serve a forest contractor at Karwar as an elephant driver, and had received an advance of Rs. 10. He, however, failed to comply with the agreement, and he was prosecuted under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act before the Taluq Magistrate of Karwar who ordered him to fulfill the contract and serve as an elephant driver for one year under Section 2 of the Act.

In connection with this order, a reference was made to the High Court on the ground that in the agreement no period was mentioned and that a "mahaut" was not a workman or labourer as contemplated by the Act, and that therefore the order was illegal.

Their Lordships held that it was absurd that an elephant driver could properly be called as a "domestic" servant, as suggested by the defence, which implied doing something in the house. The accused had actually to work with his hands in driving the elephant. That meant that he had to perform some manual work, which brought him within the category of a labourer or "workman" as contemplated by Section 1 of the Act. Their Lordships, therefore, refused to interfere with the Lower Court's order.

A DISPUTED CONVEYANCE.

DOES IMPRISONMENT DEPRIVE ONE OF HIS STATUS?

An interesting case arising out of a deed of conveyance executed by a prisoner under sentence of death came up in appeal before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Koyaji on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

One Dadu Govinda was sentenced to death on a charge of murder by the Sessions Judge of Satara. In order to raise money to meet his costs of an appeal to the High Court which he wanted to file, he gave a power of attorney to one Tukaram whom he authorised to sell his land if required. Tukaram sold the land to one Narayan Tukaram the plaintiff for Rs. 500 by a registered instrument dated 20th June 1920 when Dadu was in Yerarda Jail. The plaintiff then filed the present suit for possession of the property alleging that though he got possession of it under the sale deed, he was dispossessed by the defendant Bhagu Kom Govinda who was Dadu's mother. The defendant challenged the sale-deed as invalid under Sections 57 and 63A of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act which provided that an agriculturist who wanted to pass any deed requiring registration "shall appear in person before the Sub-Registrar." As the sale deed was executed not by Dadu himself but by his attorney or agent, the defendant contended that the document was invalid, and the plaintiff therefore could not claim any title under it. The plaintiff at a later stage maintained that Dadu was not an agriculturist when the sale deed was executed, because he was then in jail, and that therefore the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act did not apply.

The Joint Second Class Sub-Judge of Islampur who tried the suit was of opinion that the fact of Dadu being in jail did not affect his status of an agriculturist, as it was only a temporary condition, and had he been acquitted in appeal instead of being sentenced to transportation, he would still have claimed to be an agriculturist. He therefore held that the sale-deed was invalid and the plaintiff had no title under it. On appeal, the District Judge of Satara reversed the decree of the lower court on the ground that the Act contemplated appearance by Attorneys in case of those who were prevented from appearing in person on account of unavoidable circumstances. The defendant then appealed to the High Court.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellant; while Mr. S. S. Patkar, the Government Pleader, appeared for the respondent, the original plaintiff.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments on both sides, confirmed the trial Court's order, and further directed that the money paid by the plaintiff under the sale-deed must be refunded to him.

A TRANSFER APPLICATION.

ALLEGATION OF "VITIATED ATMOSPHERE".

Lingangouda Basangouda Patil,
Trumbak Pandurang Naik ..... Applicants
Vs.
Sumant Gurappa Patil, Sub-Inspector of Police, Dharwar ... Opponent.

Before Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court Mr. K. N. Koyaji moved for a transfer of a case of defamation against the applicants pending in the Court of the First Class "B" Bench of Magistrates, Dharwar.

The applicants and 34 other persons residing at Garaj, a village in the Dharwar Taluka, made a complaint to the District Magistrate of Dharwar accusing the opponent of extortion and ill-treatment in his duties as Police Officer. According to the applicants, more than two hundred persons from different parts of the Taluka

(Continued in Col. 5)

PERVERSION OF REFORMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Ministers have a policy and will, both of which as is sufficiently stated in these articles, were sold to the Government some years back and now nothing of them remains for their countrymen. In fact, as stated in the Bombay Council there is no such thing as a Ministerial policy; it is conspicuous by its absence, except one is prepared to style a policy of unconditional surrender and offering oneself as a hostage, as a ministerial policy.

Failure of Ministers.

Let us take a few examples of the working of the Departments under the Ministers of Local self-Government and of Education. The former inherited a policy followed by his predecessor as regards Local Boards, which he has simply stereotyped in an Act, with some changes positively worse and some of doubtful utility. The same course he intends to pursue as regards major municipalities, as pointed out by Mr. Bhopatkar, in the columns of this paper; so, so far as Local self-Government is concerned, he has nothing of merit to show to his credit. As regards Public Works he inherited a wise policy of incurring all expenditure under that head, from ordinary revenues of the Presidency, and did receive from these revenues a Budget grant of 188 lakhs in the year 1921, but thanks to his policy or rather the want of it, this grant went on decreasing till in the year 1924-25 the revised figures stood at 106 lakhs, and the loss was made up from the loan funds. Although during the same period he had revived the obsolete and hateful impost of Toll Bars, which he still continues to exact inspite of the wishes of the Council, and although during the same period the Minister of Excise—another transferred head—had, by virtually taxing the families of the consumers of liquor, increased the revenue therefrom, from 312 lakhs to 436 lakhs, the Minister of the P. W. Department not only allowed himself to be mulcted of over 30 lakhs from the ordinary revenues, and had not only no strength to claim any share of the additional excise revenue, but in order to make up his loss he largely made use of borrowed funds—a dangerous policy, indeed, which permits construction of unremunerative buildings from loan funds. Had he only sat tight and demanded the required 80 lakhs from the ordinary revenues the Government would have been compelled to reduce the expenditure in a great measure from their Reserved Departments, which they had increased by leaps and bounds. I do admit in such a contingency he would have been dismissed by His Excellency, but his duty in the official bloc is to court dismissal. He must lose in order to gain.

Failures of Minister of Education.

Let us now come to the Minister of Education. He always advocated the spread of education, especially primary education and when he assumed the portfolio of Education, it was confidently expected that he would make a radical change in the educational policy of our Presidency and would at least push on the policy of Sir Ibrahim of steadily increasing the number of schools, so that in course of only a few years every village having a population of 500 souls or even under 500 should have a school. Under this policy the Local Board would have to bear at most 14 per cent and the Government 86 per cent of the total cost of the scheme, but even this much he has not only failed to do, but has completely failed to make up the deficiency in this direction, occasioned during the years previous to his acceptance of office. But, after all, he does pursue a sort of policy and let us examine that policy. Every one knows that he advised Dr. Paranjpye to withdraw his compulsory Education Bill on the ground that it was the duty of the Government and not of the Local Authorities, to give primary education, and that in his opinion at least 80 if not 90 per cent of the expenditure on primary education should be borne by the Government, and not 66 per cent only as contemplated in the Bill, and that it was a national responsibility and not a local one, and so in its financial aspects also it should be treated as a national responsibility, and also that they could not tax the poor people's huts and so forth. Now instead of bringing an amendment of the Compulsory Education Act embodying his line of policy, he is busily engaged in inducing the Local Boards to take up primary education into their hands, and work the Compulsory Education Act which he himself led every one to believe was unworkable, and which he himself has made still more unworkable by framing unacceptable rules thereunder and all the while poor Sir Ibrahim's policy of steady normal expansion under Government management, is held in abeyance inspite of the assurances of Government. The school houses are out of repair, old furniture and requisites are not or are sparingly replaced, discontent among teachers is becoming more and more acute owin to the want of a decent salary which is their due, and all this is allowed to prevail in order to keep the Government contribution at a low figure: Needless to say the poor child at School suffers. Is this a wise or a cruel policy? Is this the policy of a responsible Minister? To say the least as it goes behind Sir Ibrahim's policy it may safely be said to be a retrograde policy.

Out of a host of blunders I have criticised only a few just to show that the mimsters are not their own Masters, but have of their own accord rushed into the arms of the Government to carry out the wishes of those to whom they owe their place and votes, unmindful whether the majority of the elected members will accept such a policy or not. The reactionary Czarist Minister Stolypin had, after all, a programme, which by hook or by crook aimed at controlling the elections, so as to ensure a majority of elected members in the Duma to support his master's regime, in order to show to the world that the voice of an elected Duma prevailed, and the old order of things had vanished and a new democratic era was established; but here in our Council, the Ministers with pride and supreme self-satisfaction make use of the official bloc to show to the world that there is no such thing as Dyarchy and the old bureaucratic autocracy is as triumphant as ever, and—what is more unbecoming to their position as elected members—they take delight in covering themselves with this official fig leaf to hide their own shame. Your special correspondent in his admirable survey of the situation states that "Bombay through Sind borrows the Muslim reaction from the north along with the non-Brahmin movement from the south and the two block coalesce to defeat progressive forces." Surely a just condemnation of the policy of the whole Government, which if bluntly interpreted would mean that the policy of this Government is based on reactionary principles and carefully nourished and kept up to defeat all progressive ideas, by simply fanning the communal flames so that the bureaucratic bed may be kept warm and tidy by our own brothers at our own expense.

Appeal to Non-Brahmins.

I earnestly appeal to my non-Brahmin and Sind friends with all the emphasis at my command to see things through proper perspective, and decide upon a true and patriotic path, and assist in setting right the machinery of Government, which is out of gear. "We are not up for wrecking the Council, but surely we are up to set right the system, which has made your leaders to eschew their cherished principles, to swallow their own words and to throw all self-respect and honour due to their exalted offices, aside. Almost all the great leaders of your country had expressed their views that half way houses could not be built on Indian soil with an official substratum, without running the risk of a complete collapse, but you who are up to prove the possibility of such constructions, and who endorse the views so emphatically expressed by the framers of the joint report, that not only the Indian opinion as expressed by a majority of the elected members of the Council will be all powerful in the transferred half, but would materially influence the reserved half by controlling the purse. I mean you who hold these views have undertaken a serious responsibility which could only be fulfilled by associating with the majority of the elected members of the Council. I have tried to show in these columns that the reverse of this position is mostly in evidence in our Council, and it is up to you to prove by example, if you believe in the "bona fides" of the intentions of the framers of the Joint Report, that in future the armed Michael shall not be left out in the cold. You who have the ears of His Excellency, and are in his confidence, have a corresponding responsibility to your friends in the Council who represent this majority, to see that nothing shall be done in the name of the Council by the Government, which shall bring the fair name of the Council into disrepute and ridicule."

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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CONGRESS—A POLITICAL BODY.

(Continued from page 7.)

from French Territory and another resolution will be moved sympathising with the Chinese in their distress and protesting against the Indian troops being employed against the Chinese.

LATER.

It is understood that at the informal meeting Mahatma Gandhi was heckled with a number of questions on yarn franchise. Some suggested that the spinner should not be a Congressman. Mahatma Gandhi asserted that they were doing the most patriotic work and a spinner must have equal claim in the Congress as the subscriber of money.

Replying to a question whether a professional spinner could be a Congressman, Mahatma answered in the negative and said so long one did not sign the Congress creed he was ineligible to become a member.

As to the question of instituting a political sufferers' fund, Mahatma declared that it was most impracable at the present time.—A. P.

FRANCHISE DEBATE.

PATNA, Sept. 22.

The Congress Committee is meeting this morning. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, who have just now arrived are also attending the meeting. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has endeavoured to fix the alternative money franchise at Rs. 5 annually. But he has encountered serious opposition from the Bengal members who want to fix it at four annas per annum. Ultimately a *via media* will be adopted fixing the money franchise probably at one rupee annually. The Bengal members are also opposing the proposition that those who become members of the Spinning Association should become *ipso facto* members of the Congress. They point out that one should be a member of the Congress first and then he should become a member of the Spinning Association. They cite the rule that no one can become a member of the Swaraj Party without becoming a member of the Congress first. In any event these members want that the Congress should remain as the supreme body. The quota of yarn should go to the Congress first and then it can go to the Spinning Association which Mahatma Gandhi has inaugurated.—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

PATNA, Sept. 22.

The All-India Congress Committee met this afternoon with Mahatma Gandhi in the chair. About hundred members attended.

Mahatma Gandhi, explaining his attitude to the proposed change in the Congress Constitution with regard to alternative franchise, said that he wanted the House to discuss the question with full sense of responsibility. If they felt that the change would do harm to the country, they should reject it, but if they felt that an emergency had arisen and that an impetus should be given to the country by the adoption of the proposed change, they must not wait a minute but must take responsibility for it. He hoped that discussions would be short and valuable.

An Objection.

Mr. Sidhwa (Sind) raised an objection that the change could only be brought about by the Congress and that the All-India Congress Committee was not a competent body to initiate any change.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that the Congress Committee was competent to initiate the change.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said nothing was to be held sacrosanct when a change was required to bring better conditions in the country. They should favour a change.

Mr. Sen Gupta said that they wanted national work. They were not able to work because of the franchise.

Pandit Malaviya wanted to dissolve the present body and elect a fresh one to work under the new franchise.

Mahatma Gandhi then put the question to vote. By 93 votes to 7 the Committee expressed their desire for change in the Congress constitution.

Alternative Franchise.

Pandit Motilal then moved the resolution in favour of the alternative franchise of four annas and two thousand yards of yarn. Another resolution suggested the formation of a Spinners' Association as an integral part of the Congress with independent powers and existence.

The resolutions are being discussed.—

Pandit Motilal's Resolution.

Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the following resolutions:—

(a) In view of the fact that there is a demand from a considerable section of the Congress for a revision of the franchise and there is a general consensus of opinion that having regard to the present situation the franchise should be extended the All-India Congress Committee resolves that Article 7 if the Congress Constitution be repealed and replaced by the following article 7.

(1) Every person not disqualified under article four and paying a subscription of four annas per year in advance or 2,000 yards of evenly spun yarn of his or her own spinning shall be entitled to become a member of any primary organisation controlled by a provincial Congress Committee; provided that no person shall be a member of two parallel organisations at one and the same time.

(2) The yarn subscription mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be sent direct by the spinner to the Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association or to any person nominated by the Secretary in this behalf and a certificate from the Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association to the effect that he has received 2,000 yards of evenly spun yarn of the holder's own spinning as his or her yearly subscription shall entitle the holder to the membership mentioned in sub-section (1) hereof; provided that for the purpose of checking the accuracy of the returns made by the All-India Spinners' Association the A.I.C.C. or any Provincial Congress Committee or any sub-committee thereunder shall have the right to inspect the accounts, the stock and the vouchers of the All-India Spinners' Association or any subordinate organisation thereunder and provided that in the event of any inaccuracy or error discovered by the inspecting body in the accounts stock or vouchers examined, the certificates issued by the All-India Spinners' Association in respect of persons with reference to whose membership the accounts have been examined shall be declared cancelled provided that the All-India Spinners' Association or the person disqualified shall have the right to appeal to the Working Committee. Any person wishing to spin for the membership of the Congress may if he or she desires, be supplied upon due security with cotton for spinning.

(3) The yarn of the membership shall be reckoned from the 1st January to 31st December and there shall be no reduction in the subscription to be paid by members joining in the middle of the year.

(4) No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives of or delegates of any Committee or sub-committee whatsoever or to be elected as such or to take part in any meeting of the Congress or of any Congress organisation or any Committee or sub-committee thereof if he has not complied with sub-section (1) hereof or does not wear handspun and handwoven khaddar at political or Congress functions or while engaged in Congress business.

(5) All the existing members at the end of the year shall be entitled to remain such up to the 31st January following although they may not have paid their subscription for the new year.

Saving clause to sub-section (1) shall not affect the rights of those who have been already registered as members under the article repealed, provided their membership is otherwise in order and provided further that those who shall have paid yarn up to September 1925, shall be entitled to remain members for the current year though they may not pay any further yarn.

Congress—a Political Body

(6) Whereas the Congress in its 39th session held at Belgaum endorsed an agreement entered into between Mahatma Gandhi on one hand and Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, acting on behalf of the Swaraj Party on the other, whereby the Congress activity was restricted to the constructive programme mentioned therein and it was provided *inter alia* that the work in connection with the central and provincial Legislatures should be carried on by Swarajya Party on behalf of the Congress, and as an internal part of the Congress organisation and that for such work the Swaraj Party should make its own rules and administer its own funds, and whereas subsequent events have shown that this restriction should not continue under the altered circumstances that face the country and that the Congress should henceforth be a predominantly political body, it is resolved that the Congress do now take up and carry on all such political work as may be necessary in the interest of the country and for this purpose do employ the whole of the machinery and funds of the Congress, save and except such funds and assets as are specially earmarked and belong to the All-India Khaddar Board, and Provincial Khaddar Boards which shall be handed over with all existing financial obligations to the All-India Spinners' Association to be administered by it on behalf of the Congress and as an integral part of the Congress organisation but with independent powers and existence; provided that the work in the Indian and Provincial legislatures shall be carried on in accordance with the policy and programme laid down by the Swarajya Party under the constitution framed by the Party and the rules made thereunder subject to such modifications made by the Congress as may be found necessary from time to time for the purpose of carrying out the said policy.

Failure of Yarn Franchise.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, moving the resolution, said that only 9,197 people were able to pay their quota of yarn. Could they, he asked, pretend to have any representative body with such membership? Their present demand for alternative franchise was based upon the failure of yarn franchise. He did not absolve Congress workers from blame. They ought to take into consideration that if they only opened the door they would get the membership of the Congress increased and even those who did not join the Congress due to yarn franchise would join the Congress by paying money. Referring to Swarajist activity in the Assembly, Pandit Motilal Nehru said they had done very good work in the Assembly which had been recognised by no less a personality than Mahatma Gandhi. He realised that spinners would now be able to devote greater attention to spinning by joining the Spinning Association.

No Hostility to Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi hoped the Spinning Association would be able to enhance the prestige of the Congress, and would be more active in propagation of Khaddar. It was in no way formed in spirit of hostility to Congress. There was nothing behind the formation of the All-India Spinning Association. It was not formed with the idea of capturing the Congress. He maintained that the All-Indian Spinners' Association would be purely an economical body looking after the economic side of the country. Mahatma Gandhi opined that the All India Spinners' Association would even invite Sir Ali Imam or the Maharaja of Bikaner to patronise Khaddar.

LATER.

The Committee after seven and a half hours' discussion adopted Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution.

The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

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"PERSIA & IBN SAUD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While perusing the "Khilafat Daily", Bombay, published in Urdu, dated 14th September, 1925. No. 215, and coming across therein along with the views of Maulana Shaukat Ali, the translation of a letter written by one Mr. G. K. Nariman of Bombay originally appearing in your esteemed journal, I feel called upon to make herein the following observations relative to Mr. Nariman's views inculcated in his letter in question:—

(1) How Mr. Nariman has come by this information that the Persian Government has felt disposed to send an armament against the Wahabis in Arabia for their expulsion root and branch from Hedjaz. I wonder why this has not yet been given publicity to by Reuter, Associated Press, and all other esteemed prints of the age. In fact they have remained totally silent on the subject.

(2) It is quite evident from Mr. Nariman's views that he is not quite familiar with the internal affairs of Persia.

(3) Perhaps he is not aware that Persia of the present age is not what Persia was some ten years back.

(4) The strength of Persia is clearly evidenced by the miserable fate of Shaik of Mohammara who was a great favourite with the most powerful nation of the world, in the hands of the administrative authorities of Persia. From this Mr. Nariman can easily conceive of the fate of Sultan Ibn-e-Saud if at all ever grappling with Persia.

(5) I can hardly fall in with the views of Mr. Nariman that Hajaj is a place of Sunnis only. I would rather protest against this on the strength of the verdict of the Moslem world which declares it to be a place open to all Mahomedans, no matter Shiah, Sunnie, or any other sect. Equality of right of every member of Islamic faith is openly admitted and prevails here.

(6) Should Mr. Nariman's announcement as to the starting of the Persian Expedition against Arabia be contemplated truly in Persia, I would advise him and request him to refrain from distressing himself as to the morale of the Persian troops while in the cheerless Arabian atmosphere of desolation and devastation. I may assure Mr. Nariman in their connection that the Persian troops, if at all encamping in Arabia, would make a very short work of the expedition in a few days against Sultan Ibn-e-Saud.

(7) Lastly and chiefly I again advert to the aforesaid views of Mr. Nariman and want to know if they are the outcome of his own thoughts or the figaments of another brain.

In perroration, I do indeed deplore and deprecate that nothing vitally is done towards the unification of the Moslem world against the dangers threatening Islam. The present so-called leaders employ their tongues and pens upon various idle propaganda of doing and undoing things, aiming of course mainly at one thing, viz., self supremacy and aggrandizement at the expense of those who are duped into their specious arguments of universal Brotherhood. Their actions run quite counter to what emerge and emanate from their lips and pens telling seriously upon Islam.

I shall remain thankful to you if you will kindly assign this letter of mine a suitable place in your esteemed paper for the public information as you have treated Mr. Nariman's letter in yours. I trust the Editor of the "Khilafat Daily", Bombay, will also be pleased to translate this letter of mine as he has done Mr. Nariman's letter.—Yours, etc.,

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ELECTORAL ROLLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report that the District Judge of Amraoti has refused to enrol Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., as a voter in the list of voters of the Council of State, on the ground that the application of Mr. Aney was time-barred, brings to mind the unsatisfactory manner in which the electoral rolls were prepared before the two elections that took place, after the introduction of the Reforms, to the Provincial and the Imperial Legislature. There was some excuse for the omission of the names of qualified men from the electoral rolls prepared for the elections that took place in 1920, there was none what-ever for the omission from the rolls prepared for the elections in 1923, when there was enough time for the officers to bring them up-to-date. The elections to the Council of State are to be held shortly, and it will be interesting to know how many qualified voters' names are not on the rolls. Taking the electoral roll of Bombay Presidency (non-Mahomedan) Constituency issued in August, a cursory perusal is enough to convince one who knows at least a dozen persons who possess the necessary qualifications to vote for the ensuing elections, that there are many names which do not find a place on the Rolls. The roll for Bombay City published by the Collector of Bombay, even with the additions published on the 1st September, contains only 352 names, Indians and Europeans put together. Of these, about 75 are Europeans and the number of Indians who in the opinion of the Registering Officer are qualified to vote, is only a little over 275. It will be argued that it is the duty of those who possess the qualifications to vote, to take steps to have their names registered, if they have not been included in the rolls previously published. But most of them do not appear to have come across any notice published by the Registering Officers, calling upon them to get their names registered. The preliminary list prepared by the Registering Officer is not published in any of the daily newspapers, so that qualified persons have no opportunity to know whether their names were omitted. It would be a very great advantage if at least for the elections to the Council of State, for which there are not so many voters as for the elections to the Assembly and the Councils, the Registering Officer for each constituency, after having prepared the rolls with the materials available, were to publish them in the papers, and notify to the public the date within which those whose names are not included in the rolls should get them registered. It is not known whether there is any means open to those whose names do not appear in the Electoral rolls prepared for the ensuing elections to the Council of State to get them registered. If there is, the Registering Officers will do well to inform the public of the steps to be taken, so that as many as are qualified to vote may exercise their franchise. Even a slight relaxation of the rules should not be difficult as there is still time for the elections.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHOSE NAME HAS BEEN OMITTED.

PRO-SHAREEFIAN PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

Mr. S. M. Rahman writes from Akola:—

Every student of Islamic politics has been noting with a lacerated heart how insidiously the agents of Ali, the son of the greatest betrayer of Islam, have been carrying on their propaganda in Muslim countries. The whole of the Islamic world is being sedulously poisoned with pernicious teachings which cannot but bring disaster to the cause which they pretend to serve. Knowing as he did that he could not get the better of Ibn Saud in open warfare, Amir Ali at once adopted the time-honoured traditions of the diplomacy. In India the tactics of his agents have uncommonly succeeded, especially, because in this country of communal Conflict strangely enough, religious dissensions have a tendency to appeal more to the classes than to the masses. The decadence of the Khilafat movement had already prepared the ground for a new whirlwind campaign. The old discredited leaders who used to be called the "natural leaders" of the Muslim community and whom Hindu—Muslim quarrels and bickerings had afforded a chance to rehabilitate their lost hold over the public, too eagerly availed themselves of this golden opportunity of posing as the real friends of Islam. The false and mischievous tissue of lies about the bombardment of the Prophets' tomb which Reuter, of course, lost no time in transmitting from one end of the world to the other, not only caused consternation in the Muslim community, but also gave a flip to the machinations of these busy bodies who were slowly emerging from the back chambers of politics. The Aldabagh Deputation easily discovered these "natural leaders" whose favour it took special care to court. The Shareefians also discovered that there were a number of so-called Ullama and Pirs who would not scruple to sell their religion for a mess of pottage and that these Shah Sahebs would be the proper media for disseminating misrepresentations about Ibn Saud. Though the hatred against Hussain's family was wide-spread and had permeated every strata of Muslim Society, the predominently Hanafi India, steeped in superstitions of Pirs, whose teachings have as much affinity to Islam as the Cross has to the Crescent, has always looked askance at the puritans of Islam, known as Wahabis. The cry of Anti-Wahabism, therefore, soon caught the imaginatica of Hanafi masses before whom Ibn Saud had already been painted in the darkest colours of fanaticism by the Emissaries of Ali. It is, indeed, a thousand pities that some of our co-religionists can so easily be deceived and led to play into the hands of Islam's enemies in spite of repeated disillusionments. But then "there are eyes which refuse to see and ears which refuse to hear".

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

WANTED VOLUNTEERS;

The Secretary, Publicity Department of the Reception Committee of the Cawnpore Congress Sessions, writes:—

We want for the coming sessions of the Congress about a thousand trained volunteers and workers. The volunteers will have to come to Cawnpore a few days before the sessions. The Reception Committee will manage for their boarding and lodging; but they will have to pay for their railway journey, and also Rs. 6 for their dress which will be given by the committee. Young men and students of higher classes should communicate with Mr. G. G. Jog, Secretary, Volunteer Board, on the point, mentioning their ability and age. Forms of admission can be had from the office of the Volunteer Board. (2) The Reception Committee has opened different departments: (1) Exhibition, (2) Finance, (3) Accommodation, (4) Pandal, (5) Watersupply, (6) Light, (7) Railway and Conveyance, (8) Manly games, (9) Sanitation and Medical Relief, (10) Food, (11) Bazar. Those who would like to work in these departments should write to Sriyut Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, G. S. Reception Committee, stating their age and ability. They should also kindly let him know which department they prefer and how early they will be able to come to Cawnpore, and if they want lodging and boarding arrangements to be made by the Reception Committee or they would make their own arrangements.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of sincere gratification that the amendment to the Government resolution on the Muddiman Committee's report was agreed to, and strongly supported, by all parties in the Legislative Assembly, and that the amendment was carried by a large majority. Such manifestation of unity is significant and full of hope; it cannot fail to bear fruit in the ripeness of time, if not immediately. Whatever effect it may or may not have upon Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead, our representatives in the Legislative Assembly have done their duty; and when duty is rightly performed, the moral effects are bound to be great.

May I make a suggestion through your columns? I think, the Executive of the National Congress should fix a day on which public meetings should be held all over the country, in support of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly. If such meetings are held it will, not only have educational and moral effects, but also be a demonstration of national unity and of India's firm determination to win Swaraj in without any delay.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

Nasik, Sept. 10.

"UNLAWFUL" ASSOCIATIONS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Sept. 21.

The last session of the present Burma Legislative Council commenced this morning and the day was devoted to official business. During interpellations, replying to a question in connection with the enforcement of the Burma Sea Passengers Tax, the Finance Member said that the assent of the Governor-General to the Act had been asked for, but had not yet been received. Government, therefore, was not in a position to state when the Act would be enforced.

In reply to another question the same member was told that in all three hundred and three associations had been declared unlawful under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of which 166 were in Henzada district.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

Three bills amending the Burma Excise Act 1917, Burma Rural Self-Government Act 1921, and Rangoon Police Act 1899 were then passed without discussion. In introducing the Rangoon Port Amendment Bill, the Finance Member said the object of the bill was to increase the representation of Burmese and Indian interests on the Port Trust and to bring the Trust into line with the Calcutta and Bombay Ports Trusts as regards the power to sanction new works. At present out of the thirteen Port Commissioners only one was a Burman nominated by the local Government. The present bill allowed for the increase of trustees from thirteen to seventeen and provided for the election of four members by such body or firm as the local Government might select as best representing the interests of the non-European mercantile community. On the amendment of U. Thein Maung the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

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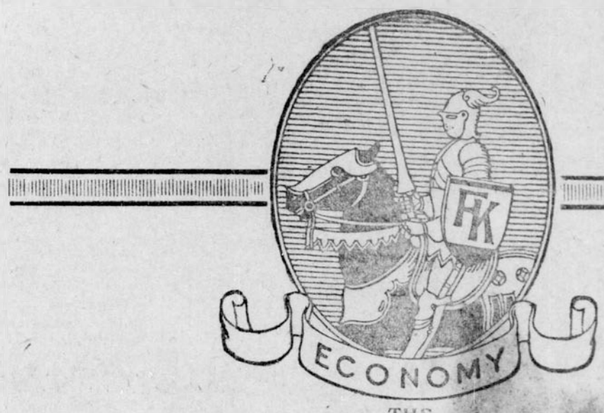

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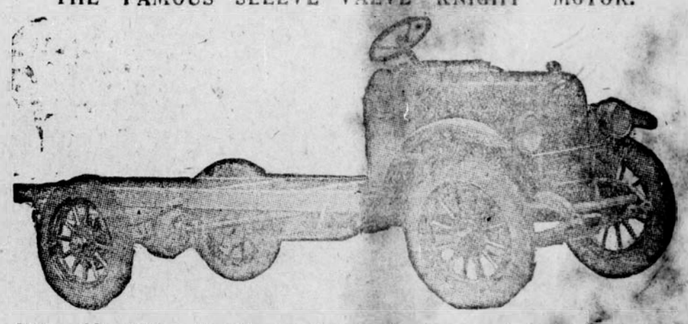

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